THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,420—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1888.

SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called *to the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3041	3500	H. T. Weighell..	28th Sept.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ...	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigh-ll.....	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson..	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6300	1500	W. B. Andrews...	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H Weigheil.....	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPAS	2954	500	S. Bacon	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 28th September and 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	.....1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	.....20th ,,	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BERMUDA	on the 6th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Gasscon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ...	6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

R. B. SEDGWICK, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
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LANCASTER'S, LEATHER BELLOWS CAMERAS, strong and compact, with every required movement.

These are by far the best portable Cameras in the market.

Camera, with 3 double dark slides and strong folding tripod stand.

Half Plate.....	Rs. 150
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10 by 8 ,, ...	,, 250

Lancaster's Instantograph set, comprising whole plate leather bellows camera, with lens and instantaneous shutter, double dark slide and folding tripod stand.

Rs. 150.

MAHOGANY CAMERAS.

Strongly made, brass bound, leather bellows, sliding front, and swing back. 3 double dark slides and strong folding tripod stand.

Quarter Plate.....	Rs. 150
Half ,, ...	,, 185
Whole ,, ...	,, 225

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These are made specially to our order by one of the best makers. They are "extra rapid" and give splendid results.

View Lenses	from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50
Rapid Rectilinear (Photo) ...	,, 30 ,, ,, 70
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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Pilotage Act, Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA" 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA" 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 23rd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,780 tons, on or about 27th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand.....	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee.....	62 0	34 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole.....	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	37 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.	Cash. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son....	6 6	4 6
Do. L. G. A. Foster and Son	6 4	4 4
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 4	4 4
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	6 0	4 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6
Do. do. do. by Burke & Co.	6 6	4 6
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	8 0	5 8
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins.....	33 0 each	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xeres, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	Rs. as.
LIGHT SHERRY —A light Spanish Wine of fair quality .....per dozen	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE—A light natural unblended wine..... do.	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent wine for general use ..... do.	24 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry ..... do.	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich nutty flavoured Dessert Wine ..... do.	30 0
MANZANILLA.— Very dry and pale ... do.	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice ..... do.	40 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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STANDARD SHERRIES.

SPANISH WINES have always maintained a leading position being eminently adapted to the English taste.

Our stock comprises Wines from the best known growers, and has been most carefully selected.

	Per dozen bottles. Rs. a.
GIBRALTAR, a sound, clear wine, free from heat or acidity	18 0
PALE DINNER, nutty flavour, pale colour, and dry character	23 0
DRY FINO, soft, dry, and plain, a delicate wine with fine bouquet	24 0
VINO DE PASTO, "London Club." This Wine has much character, it is pale and dry, and very popular	27 0
MANZANILLA, a very pale, dry delicate wine, with marked Manzanilla character	30 0
AMOROSO, gold, choice, nutty rich flavour, many years old	30 0
AMONTILLADO, old, high class, and of exquisite bouquet, pale and dry, the Prince of Sherries"	36 0
MARSALA, very fine quality, imported direct from Sicily, a most wholesome lunch or dessert wine	18 0
MADEIRA, mature and soft, a wine of full body and good aroma, rich gold colour	33 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort ; and Byculla Bridge.
POONA : Temple House, Camp and City.

KEMP AND CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBOOL.

ENGENIA JAMBOLANA.

THIS drug, from the well-known Jambool fruit of India, of old repute among native physicians, has recently been proved to be a powerful Anti-Diabetic remedy ; and chemical enquiry has shown its remarkable power of preventing the transformation of Starchy Matter into Sugar.

The effect of this preparation in reducing the amount of the renal secretion and the formation of sugar is immediate and progressive.

Per pound bottle, Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms Annas 4 each

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits ; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	31 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN ..... Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN ..... A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21 8
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN ..... High quality and delicate flavour.	18 0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM.....	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY**** Specially adapted for medical use.	55 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY *** Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	35 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY ** A very choice and matured spirit.	31 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY * A sound and good peg Brandy.	27 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY..... A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	21 0

TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz., Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Phœnix Brand, BEST WHISKY in the market, Rs. 24.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIRTS "FOR ALL OCCASIONS"

CELEBRATED

"HOAR & CO.'S E. C. P." SHIRTS

SECURES TO THE WEARER

EASE AND COMFORT WITH PRECISION.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED SHIRT AND COLLAR LIST.

HOAR & CO., { SHIRTMAKERS, } BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,

PRIME CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

WE very confidently recommend our Arrivals of TRICHINOPOLY and JAVA Cigars and Cheroots, expressly prepared for us by European Houses from the very finest Tobaccos grown.

The following kinds are specialities ! :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with straw, light coloured leaf, smoke freely, leaving a fine white ash .....per box of 100	1 14	per 1,000	17 0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 1, an extremely mild choice brand, very highly recommended, for burning uniformly, with the flavour and bouquet of the real Havannah, and leaving a beautifully white ash ; extremely popular .....per box of 100	3 4	per 1,000	30 0
JAVA—ALBERT No. 2, just as choice a Cigar as the above, but smaller.....per box of 100	2 0	per 1,000	27 0
HAVANNAH.—I. Similar Cigars to the highly popular and renowned variety known as "Beehives" ...per box of 100	2 0	per 1,000	18 0
HAVANNAH.—II. As No. I., but smaller ; both the above sorts are unequalled as to quality .....per box of 100	1 12	per 1,000	15 5

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD., CIGAR MERCHANTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND MERCHANTS.

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HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

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DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	45 0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment ; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56 0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	40 0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	37 0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth ; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat.....	14 0
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In plain Colours.	Ditto	8 8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers .....Rs. 15 to 18	0

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AN EARLY VISIT SOLICITED.

C. P. & Co. INDIA. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. JAPAN.

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE"

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber-tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320. —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 230. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 25 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or steno tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BICYCLES. TRICYCLES. TANDEMS HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or Six Shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 4th instant to the Proprietors, registered in the Books of the Bank on 14th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager

Bombay, 22nd September, 1888.

FITTED WITH TWO DISTINCT LOCKS.

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFE,
Fitted with Two Shelves and Two Drawers.

Outside measurement, 33" by 26" by 23."
Inside measurement, 25" by 18" by 15."
PRICE, RUPEES 600.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE BHOWNUGGER CITY PRESS AND MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, to confirm the special resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 22nd September. That in article 104 of the Company's Article of Association the words " or their nominee approved of by the Board" be added between the words " Company" and " shall" in the second line of the said article.

By order of the Directors,
VENISHUNKER LUXMISHUNKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL, JUNAGADH, PORBUNDER RAIL WAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the conveyance from Bombay to Bhavnagar and Porebunder in Country Craft of about 13,000 Tons of Permanent Way Materials, Locomotives, Machinery, and other Stores, which will have to be taken from alongside vessels in harbour and from the Port Trust Bunders by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon) on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1888, at his office, No. 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

2. No Tender will be considered unless accompanied with deposit in cash or Government Securities to the extent of Rs. 500.

3. The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the above Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 3rd October, 1888.

4. The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

5. For full particulars and the articles of agreement aying down the terms and conditions under which nders will be accepted, apply at the office of the Undergned.

J. B. SPARKS, Lt.-Col., S. C.,
Port Storekeeper.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1888.

J. NEUBERG.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following Specialities.

		Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture .....per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do. ..... „	½ „	2	0
Golden Block Mixture ... „	1 „	3	4
Do. do. ... „	½ „	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye... „	¼ „	0	14
Golden Fleece..... „	½ „	1	12
Latakia..... „	½ „	1	12

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—			
Large.....	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do.			
Octavo	1	4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2	8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post-Cream.....	4	4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure.....	4	4	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque ...	8	8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½ ...	3	3	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2	4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7....	2	0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2	4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3	0	„

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases chintz.
9 „ gagrapat.
3 bales Melton shawls.
1 „ scarlet army cloth.
2 cases T red cambrics.
2 „ lace scarfs.
1 case embossed velvet.
15 boxes Manzanilla.
15 „ fino.
1 single-barrelled central fire rifle in case, by Alexander Henry.
2 iron bedsteads, with mattresses.
1 tee-box.
1 case 410 patent cartridges.
A quantity of rain water pipes.
4 cases superior white shirtings.
1 „ Fine white muills.
1 „ Picking bands.
1 bale 52 inches grey shirtings.
2 bales Dark, green, and yellow yarn No 30 sea water damaged.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Essajee Noorbhoy ex s.s. Clan Sinclair—60 bundles assorted square and octagon cast steel.

On account and at the risk of Maho nedally Adumjee—B K 508-509—2 cases 1,508 gross horn buttons.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong new light victoria.
1 strong pony-cart, with hood.
1 hand-some second-hand brougham.
1 handsome mail-phaeton, in very good order.
Andany other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO GREEN AND MARINE STREETS, WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla *alias* Watcha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of September, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 6th day of Septembe , 1887, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, *viz*—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, houses, shops, and godowns standing thereon, situate fronting to the west on Apollo Road, to the north on Green Street, opposite the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, and other buildings, and to the east on Marine Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 2,307 square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Marine Street, on or towards the west by the Apollo Road or Street, on or towards the north by Bombay Green, and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Perozoai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and partly by the properties of Messrs. Kavasjee M. Shroff, Framjee Cowasjee Markur, and others, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Elphinstone Circle, and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, Green Road, and 75, 73, 79, 81, 81 A, Bank Street, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's new Nos. 4356 and 4357, and under Survey No. 9538, and all which said premises for some time past have been and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, the mortgagee's solicitors, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st floor of their Auction rooms, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture plate ware, neat crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, fancy flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of F. M. McLEE, Esq. The same comprises dining, drawing, pier writing, dressing and washhand tables, marble toptable and teapoys, drawingroom, sofas, chairs andeasy chairs, dining room easy, rocking, bentwood chairs, cabinet and hat stand, sideboard, reclining sofas and chairs, iron bedstead with spring, mattress, cots, baba cot and cradle, Canterbury, chess teapoy, almira with mirror cloth press chest of drawer, &c.

The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite "Byramjee Hall," the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, nearly new, a handsome strong-built light dog-cart, newly done up built by a European firm very little used. A Stephens polo cart in first rate order, one handsome guif Arab polo pony, four cars old 13 by 2½, goes in harness, set of single harness. One d. b. pinfire cylinder gun, one breach loading snider carbine, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, Madras cane matting, books, &c., the property of Captain M. CORKERY. Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE of valuable landed property, on D'Lisle Road, at Parell, near the Curry Road Station.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Sha Lackumgee Nupoo and Peerbhoy Goolam Hoosein, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Cowasjee Manockjee Khuradee, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Forasland or ground, situate at Parell, D'Lisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,152 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by the public road, called D'Lisle Road, on the east by the property of Sumboojee Mulloojee, on the north by the property of Rustomjee Ardaseer, and on the south by the public road, called Curry Road, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collecteror's old No. 662 and new No. 12645, and new Survey No 2670.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, next to St. Thomas' Cathedral, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussel and Persian carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of Dr. D. N. RAY.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days befor the sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Nacoda Street, otherwise called Colsa Moholla, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 4th Oct. at 1 p.m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the estate of the late Ahmed Adam.

All that piece of ground, together with the three-storey dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Nacoda Street, otherwise called Colsa Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 12 feet in breadth and about 30 feet in length, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 38 and 40 and bounded on the east by the property of Mahomed Arkiawalla, on the west by the Jamatkhana, on the north by the property of Essa Allana, and on the west by the said Nacoda Street or Colsa Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21th September, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few
BURMESE RUBIES
of excellent quality, may be mounted
IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,
in the shortest possible time. Apply to
Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, THIS DAY, Monday, the 24th instant, 2 p.m, consisting of linseed, mustard seed, meythi seed, poppy seed, cloves, almonds, salt, country shoes, umbrellas, pieces of brass, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay: 1 iron machine (Shingada), copper pots, pieces of Porebunder stones, 1 piece of ladder, 2 planks, pots, &c.

Also by order of the concerned, consisting of writing desk, (Davenport), book shelves, easy chair, copper basin, clothes, horse walking sticks, dressing table, meat safe, washing-hand table, American chairs, Japan beading stands, boots, paper clips, cigar stands, bread trays, hand glasses, small baskets, large carpet, bird cage, sewing machine, and leather trunk, &c. Also by order of the owner—Several pieces of brocade.

SALE of two Work Sheds in the Compound of the New Elphinstone College and General Record Rooms, behind the New Secretariat Office, Fort.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the materials, of the abovementioned two work sheds.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK BOORHAN COMMADAN STREET, NEAR THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Abdoor Rahim Jeewabhoy, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Abdoor Rahiman bin Mahomed Ayoob Jamdar, the following:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the New Town in the Shaik Boorhan Commadan Street, on the west side, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1661, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and containing by admeasurement about 58 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Shaik Boorhan Commadan Street, on the north by the house of Jumeer Bungaliee, and on the south by the house of Marwaree Durea Sailla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of 9 Plots of desirable vacant ground at Dhunjee Street, (suitable for Building purposes) in the vicinity of the Grant Road Station and Tramway Terminus, suitable for bungalows, garden, chawls, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the owner, the following valuable immoveable property (vacant land) at Dhunjee Street, Grant Road, containing by admeasurement about 4,952 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east and north by Dhunjee Street, on the west by B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the south by the property of Hajee Oosman Hajee Chootanee, and divided into nine convenient lots, each measuring about as under:—

Nos.	Sqr. Yds.	Nos.	Sqr. Yds.	Nos.	Sqr. Yds.
1	517 3-9	4	517 3-9	7	762 2-9
2	517 3-9	5	448 7-9	8	619 5-9
3	517 3-9	6	463 2-9	9	469 5-9

Further particulars may be learned, and a plan of the ground inspected, at the office of the undersigned.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.
(In Liquidation).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at their sale-room, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, on a day to be hereafter fixed, the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, Saw Mills buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the goodwill of the above Company.

The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 24, 1888.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses. Fire Risks on Mills, and every description to, Property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building, Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 138 OF 1881.

NANABHAI GUNPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALAJI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kandavady, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJIWAN RANCHORDAS and NARANDAS NATHOOBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing on Kaibadevi Road, and GUNPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Vitalwady, and GUJJAN GOVIND and MORESHWER GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased, GOVIND PANDURUNG, by their guardian *ad litem*, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTUM NURROTUM, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit, and bearing date the seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Seven, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction, on two lots, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House as follows:—Lot No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and Lot No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate an l interest of the above named Plaintiffs Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyavan and Balaji Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, and of the defendants, Achratoai, widow of Sha Pranjiwan Ranchordas, Narandass Nathoobai, Ganpatrao Pandurung, and Purshotum Nurrotum or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owalwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady near Withulwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 712, new No. 2213, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 1491, with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under ward Nos. 1,761 and 1,765, and Street Nos. 2,3,0 and 1, and bounded as follows: on or towards the north by the property of Kala Bhanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Cullianjee, on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Sittaram Govind and now to the said Ludha Kullianjee, on or towards the west by the public passage called Fofulwady or Owalwady Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurung.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government House at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent, under old Nos. 79, 91, 98, and 99, new Nos. 14,211, 14,221, 14,210 and 14,211, now survey Nos. 1, 2 and 3-2,585 with the messuage, tenement, building, sheds, trees, tank, and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36 and now under ward No. 634 (1), and street No. 42, and bounded as follows: on or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road and partly by the Government Garden on or towards the south partly by the property of Gunpatrao Sadashivjee, and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurung, on or towards the east by the Government Garden, and on or towards the west by a public passage which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Gunpatrao Pandurung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Munshi and Dadabai, Attorney's for the first and second defendants above named, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay, Mr. J. M. SHIELDS will take charge of this agency.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st September, 1888.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 24th September, instant, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register this day on production of share certificates.

Applications for Dividend-Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 21st September, 1888.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on applicatio to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Rankhet.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 150,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners, Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency o 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon, on 1st October, 1888. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before 1st November, 1888. For further particula s see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 21st August, 1888, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.,
President, Municipal Commission.
Municipal Office, Madras, 22nd August, 1888.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Ld., will be held at the registered office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th Sept, 1888.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September to 8th October, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1888.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1888.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 25th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમાદાશ ખિમજી શનશ અને કું૦.
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 4th September, 1888.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1888, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888, and to declare a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th until the 24th September, 1888, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી હીંદુસ્થાન સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Rummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1888.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
હાકરસી મુલજીની કું૦
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to the 23th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 473 OF 1887.

MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, at present temporary residing at Bandora Hill, having his business place in Fort, Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VS.

BORAH ABDOOLALI DAWOODJEE, Sheyal of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, residing in a House, No.—, outside th Fort of Bombay...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, the undermentioned immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before George Houghton Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of October, One Thou and Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Munchershaw Bezonjee, and of the above-named Defendant Borah Abdoolali Dawoodjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls shops or dwelling houses now standing or in progress of erection thereon, situated in the Kamatipur, fifth lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 114 and New No. 16,685, and new survey No. 6,090, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 1,501, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-nine square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nurseo Dhurmajee, on or towards the West, by the property of Marwady Foolajee Jeewajee, on or towards the North by the fifth Kamatipara Street, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, which said premises are now in the possession of the Plaintiff, Munchershaw Bezonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 1st day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... „ 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... „ 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... „

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... „ 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... „ 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... „ 1,550

THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... „ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED. BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their Bombay and Mofussil constituents the ARRIVAL of their NEW SEASONS GOODS, Comprising a magnificent selection of CASHMERES in latest designs, TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS; also a large selection of BREECHES MATERIALS in stock, selected by our Mr. PILE, now in London.

DRESS SUITS MADE UP STYLISH
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

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IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, 3 p.m.
New Berar Company, 3 p.m.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Indian Cotton Company, 3-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—On the 22nd:—Akola (s), from Zanzibar. Yesterday—Kashgar (s), Hongkong; and Athabasca (s), Middlesborough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd:—Thorndale (s), and Eastbourne (s), for Karachi; Clan Sinclair (s), Marseilles; Algoma (s), Galle; Tanjore (s), Aden and Jedda; St. Bernard (s), Port Said; Coconada (s), Marmagoa; and Madura (s), Calcutta. Yesterday—Arabia (s), Karachi and P. Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bernard left the dock on the 22nd.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Tanjore and Eden Hall left the dock on the 22nd.

REPORTED THEFT.—Kristnarao Gunput, living in Girgaum Road, reported to the police the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 400, on Friday last.

A MISSING GIRL.—Rai, woman, living at old Nagpada, reported to the police that her daughter, Ramabai, aged about 15 years, left her house at noon, on Friday last, and has not since been heard of. She is said to have on her person ornaments to the value of Rs. 46.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at Matoonga, touching the death of Vittoba Suddasew, a goldsmith, aged 40 years. Deceased was addicted to drink, and had recently appropriated some gold which was given him to make ornaments out of. On being threatened with legal proceedings, on the night of the 18th instant he partook of a quantity of arsenic. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla treated him, as he declined to go to hospital. Deceased appeared to be better for two days, and on Friday night last became worse, and died on Saturday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THEFT.—At the Police Court on Saturday, Constable McCormack charged a young Hindoo, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a set of studs and other articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 15, the property of the prisoner's brother. The accused visited the complainant's house, and while he was asleep abstracted the articles from a box. He pawned some of them and wore the rest, but was arrested by the police to whom a complaint was made. This was the prisoner's fourth offence, his Worship remarked, before he was twenty years of age, and therefore sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

DROWNED.—The coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of Sulliman Ameerbhoy, aged 50 years. Deceased was a painter, and lived in Dongree Street. He suffered from fits for the last ten years, which came on at irregular intervals, during which time he became insensible for about half an hour. At about 9-30 a.m., on Saturday, he left his shop, in Ahmedabad Street, on the Port Trust Estate, saying he was going to the Carnac Bunder, but did not rerurn. At about 4 p.m., on Saturday, the body of the deceased was found floating in the sea at Mody Bunder. There were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening:—

March	Heroique	Schubert.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppé.
Waltz	The Distant Shore	D'Albert.
Aria	Lucia Di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Waltz	Katrina	Ostlere.
Reminiscences of Offenbach		Winterbottom
Galop	Wirr Warr	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Inspector Jones charged Ahmed Nubby and another Mussulman, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on Saturday, with attempting to commit highway robbery and also with interfering with a policeman in the execution of his duty. The prisoners, it appeared, assaulted a passer-by in a lonely street, in the native town, after demanding money from, and being refused by, him. They then assaulted a policeman, who was in plain clothes, who interfered to protect the townsman, but they were arrested. The Magistrate sentenced them to six and three months' hard labour each, and highly commended the sepoy for his behaviour.

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.—The Jewish community of Bombay is now in the midst of their annual religious festival known as the feast of tabernacles, which was instituted centuries ago as a memorial of their fathers having dwelt in tents for forty years during the passage through the wildernesses. In imitation of this commemorative festival, the Jewish families erect booths and stalls in the compounds of their residences, and take their daily meals under the temporary canopy of palm leaves, representing the clouds which protected them from the heat of the sun. The present festival lasts a fortnight from the 14th to the 28th inst., during which period they offer up prayers and keep fasts and wind up with almsgiving and feasts.

A BREACH OF THE ARMS ACT.—Ishak Eeshane, a blacksmith, of Cutch Bhooj, was on Saturday charged by Inspector C. Morarao, of the Bombay Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession and importing into Bombay on the 15th instant, without a license, swords, daggers, battle-axes, sword-sticks and other arms, in contravention of sections 14, 6 and 19 of the Arms Act XI. of 1878. The detective officer stated that on the morning of the 15th instant, on the arrival of the Ahmedabad mail train at the Grant Road Station, the accused, a passenger by that train, was found to be in possession of a large quantity of arms as detailed above; and on being questioned produced a license for the same drawn up in favour of one Aba Mahomed, deceased, which would expire on the 4th proximo. Information regarding the accused travelling with a quantity of arms having been furnished by Mr. Gibbs, the Superintendent of Police, at Surat, to the Commissioner of Police here, a watch was kept at the railway station and the accused detained on his arrival here. The accused pleaded ignorance, and offered to produce a license drawn up in his name as required, if time was allowed him. The Magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 22nd proximo, to enable the accused to go to Cutch and obtain the necessary license. In the meantime his Worship ordered the arms to be detained by the police, pending the return of the accused with the license to Bombay.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th Sept., as compared with the statement of the 11th Sept., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 11. Rs. A. P.	Sept. 18. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	51,49,688 15 0	51,49,688 14 8
Treasury Balances	2,20,55,882 10 4	2,00,90,284 11 3
Other Deposits	3,93,82,797 7 11	4,01,64,560 11 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,20,1 3 1 10	3,76,856 9 0
Sundries	7,37,410 12 10	7,87,549 7 4
Rs.	8,73,45,972 15 11	8,65,68,930 5 7

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,05,62,462 8 0	89,72,637 8 0
Other authorized Invtmts	60,25,777 0 0	60,22,242 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	82,63,430 12 8	95,37,371 3 3
Credits on do.	56,14,490 7 8	60,37,319 3 5
Bills discounted	2,88,05,046 1 1	2,79,55,388 14 8
Balances with other Banks	7,58,085 4 7	8,08,880 12 6
Bullion	574 2 3	623 14 3
Dead Stock	11,03,865 12 7	11,01,390 15 5
Stamps	10,292 10 0	9,854 3 0
Sundries	2,14,184 11 7	2 13,964 7 11
Cash at Head Office	88,62,794 13 3	6,06 33,173 2 5
Do. at Branches	1,71,25,008 12 3	2,59,35,757 3 2
Rs.	8,73,45 972 15 11	8,65,68,930 5 7

DIVINE SERVICE.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL Revival Mission. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson, at 8 p.m. Cordially invitation to all.

POONA RACES—1888.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

IT is seldom that a Poona Race Meeting is safely brought off without interruption by rain, and it is too soon yet to brag about the favourable circumstances under which the first two days' events have been decided. Possibly, the rain is only waiting to "christen" the "Governor's Cup," but we hope not, and that we shall get through this week without a serious downpour. The racing on Saturday attracted a goodly attendance to the Stand and enclosure. The ladies showed up in great force, and in addition to the Civil and Military officers of the station (who turned out to a man), the gathering included most well-known sportsmen of Western India, together with a very fair sprinkling of visitors from the other presidencies.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught arrived in time to witness the race for the "Pony Derby," which was one of the prettiest events of the day; but neither the Duchess nor Lord and Lady Reay were present on this day.

The band of the 26th Bombay Infantry was present on the lawn, and everything passed off happily, and without a mishap. Three horses started for the "Ghorpurie Stakes," the English horse Charles Stewart having been scratched; and all three horses were fairly backed, though Corinthian was the favourite. Amos had his share of admirers, and Skittles would have found more supporters but for the chance of her whipping round at the post. On this occasion, the field being small, she got away very fairly, and after running second to Corinthian all the way, ran up to him when close home, but was only able to get to his neck. Five Arabs started for the next race, of which Scimitar was the favourite. He ran well, but weight told its inevitable tale, and he was beaten a length by Benevolence, to whom he was conceding 28 lbs. Thirteen ponies turned out for the "Pony Derby," and a very good lot they looked as they paraded in front of the Stand. Minton was a hot favourite; odds being laid on him in spite of the large field. Mr. Cook's Welfare was also fancied by a good many, and is a very smart-looking little pony, but appears to require more time. The field got away well together at the second attempt. The favourite was early out of the race, and after a very close struggle Amnesty just beat Welfare with Mr. Dignum's Surprise third. The latter looked as well as anything half way up the straight, but was collared at the half distance. Young Revenge being scratched for the Commemoration Plate, only three horses started, and the race proved to be the moral it appeared on paper for Dictator. Six Arabs went down to the post for the "Welter," of whom Shahab was the favourite. He was, however, easily beaten by Ringleader. The last race was the Galloway Plate, for which there were also six starters, Holyrood having been scratched. Saturday was the favourite, in spite of his heavy impost, but the lightly weighted Gulab jumped off with the lead, and was never caught, winning easy. The winner was fancied by several people, but a report went about that he was lame and, as in the case of last year's "Governor's Cup," the owner recommended those who sought his advice not to touch the horse. The last race was barely over, when a heavy shower of rain came on; it was, therefore, fortunate that the races were got through more punctually than usual. The starting in Mr. Beatty's hand was above the average, and he was particularly fortunate in getting away his field in the big event after only one failure. The following were the results. The times given were taken with a chronograph supplied by Messrs. Lund and Blockley:—

FIRST RACE.—"The Ghorpuri Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A Selling Race for all horses. Weight 10 stone, winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200. If entered to be sold for less, 3lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50 down to Rs. 600. Previous winners 7lbs. extra. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. Distance six furlongs.

Dr. Bull's Corinthian, 9st. 2lb., Kendall..... 1
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's Skittles, 10st. 7lb., Vinall 2
Major Beaver's Amos, 9st., Mr. Locke 3

Corinthian made all the way, and starting off Skittles won by a neck. Amos was quite out of it. Time—1 min. 25 secs.

6 to 4 on Corinthian, 3 to 1 against Skittles, 4 to 1 Amos.

SECOND RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse" of Rs. 500, for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. The winner of the Derby to carry a special extra penalty of 5lbs. Entrances 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st September 8 G. M. A Sweepstakes of 5 G. M., for each horse, declared to start. R. C., and a distance. Four horses in different interests to start, or the Purse will be withheld.

Mr. S. A. W.'s Benevolence, 7st. 6lb., Oomer 1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's Soimitar, 9st. 6lb., T. Kendall..... 2
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's Nicholas, 8st. 7lb., D. Greenhalgh 3
Col. Hickman's and Capt. Fowle's Revival, 8st. 11lb., Bowen 0
Mr. Ali Abdoola's Cossack, 8st. 7lb., Noor Mahomed. 0

Scimitar was first away, followed by Benevolence and Cossack with Revival last, in which order they passed the Stand first time. At the bend Benevolence went to the front, and led slightly from the topweight with Cossack third. At the half mile Revival, who had been creeping up on the hill, drew nearly up to his horses, but shortly afterwards dropped back again. Benevolence continued to lead, but was challenged by the favourite fifty yards from home. For a moment it looked as if Scimitar would win, but the light weight drew away again and won by a clear length. Three lengths between second and third. Time —3 min. 9 secs. Last mile and-a-half 2 mins. 53½ secs.

6 to 4 on Scimitar, 3 to 1 against Nicholas, 5 to 1 Revival, 8 to 1 Cossack, 10 to 1 Benevolence.

THIRD RACE—"The Pony Derby."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund; for all Maiden Ponies, weight for age and inches, aged, 13-2 to carry 9 stone. Ponies landed after 1st September 1887, allowed 5lbs., winners once 3lbs., oftener 7lbs. extra. C.-B.'s allowed 7lbs. Walers and English to carry 7lbs. extra. Entrances 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M. When the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 3 G.M. for each Pony declared to start. Half this starting Sweepstakes to go to the third pony. Distance six furlongs.

Mr. S. A. W.'s Amnesty, 8st. 7lb., Vinall..... 1
Mr. Cooke's Welfare, 7st. 12lb., J. Robinson..... 2
Mr. O. Dignum's Surprise, 8st. 11lb., W. Smith..... 3
Major Beaver's Sharp, 9st. 3lb., Mr. Locke 0
Mr. Maurice's Better Days, 9st., D. Greenhalgh..... 0
H. H. The Chief of Mudhole's Heera, 8st. 12lb., Govindrao 0
Mr. Dale's Janitor, 8st. 9lb., T. Kendall..... 0
Col. Hickman's and Capt. Fowle's Minton, 8st. 9lb., Bowen. 0
H. H. Aga Khan's Khadaree, 8st. 7lb., Oomer..... 0
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Sivajee, 8st. 5lb., W. Greenhalgh 0
H. H. Junghi Shah's Happy Lad, 8st. 4lb., Wool..... 0
Mr. Dale's Juvenal, 8st. 3lb., Weatherhall..... 0
Aga Moochool Shah's Crocodile, 7st. 12lb., Peelajeee. 0

Minton jumped off with the lead, but was passed by Crocodile, the others all in a cluster. At the distance all were close up, and Surpise appeared to be winning, but Amnesty and Welfare in the centre of the course and Sharp on the inside was a good fourth, and a great race home ensued between the three, Amnesty securing the verdict by half a length from Welfare, who beat Surprise by the same. Time —1 min. 26 secs.

6 to 4 on Minton, 3 to 1 against Welfare, 6 to 1 Amnesty, 8 to 1 Sharp, Janitor, and Sivajee, 12 to 1 Better Days, Heera, Surprise, Khadaree, Happy Lad, and Crocodile, 20 to 1 Juvenal.

FOURTH RACE.—"H.H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Winners of races (including Handicaps), to which Rs. 1,000 were added, to carry an extra penalty of 4lbs. for each such race won. Maidens allowed 7lbs., of the day 10lbs., Galloways allowed 7lbs. extra, horses landed after the 1st September 1887, allowed 5lbs. extra. Maximum accumulative penalties not to exceed 22lbs. 2 miles. Entrances 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st September 8 G. M. When the race will close with a starting Sweepstakes of 3 G. M., for each horse declared to start. The weight for age of a 5-years old Arab in this race is 8-7.

H. H. the Chief of Mudhole's Dictator, 8st. 10lb., Vinall 1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's Hooran, 7st. 11lb., Lutchman..... 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Mohsin, 9st. 4lb., T. Kendall 3

Mohsin led, followed by Dictator. On the hill from the mile post Mohsin was leading by a length from the other two, who joined him at the six furlong post. From this point Hooran went to the front with Dictator lying handy; and the latter eventually cantered in an easy winner by half a length. Mohsin six lenghts off. Time—3 mins. 56 secs.

3 to 1 on Dictator, 5 to 1 against Mohsin and Hooran.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Welter."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arabs, the property of Officers of the Services, or Members of the Clubs named. Weight for age, raised 2lbs. Winners, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs., extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs., Galloways allowed 7lbs. extra. G. R. Entrances 1st May 1 G. M., 1st July 3 G. M., 1st September 6 G. M. When the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 2 G.M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ miles. The Criterion and this race are open only to Officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil, (Covenanted,) Military, and Naval, and Members of the following Clubs, viz., any Club in England recognised by the G. N. H. Rules, the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla, Yacht Club and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona.—See rules 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Mr. M. C. M's Ringleader, 10st. 9lb., Mr. Locke..... 1
Col. Hickman's and Capt. Fowle's Shahab, 10st. 11lb., Bowen 2
Mr. Percivall's Mehjidie, 10st. 5lb., T. Kendall..... 3
Capt. Payne's Warrior, 10st. 11lb., Owner..... 0
Mr. Carew's Sultan, 10st. 11lb., Mr. Crawley 0
Mr. Locke's Lonsdale, 10st. 9lb., Mr. Cotgrave..... 0

Mehjidie led for a short distance, when he was passed by Warrior, who went up the hill with a long lead, Shahab third. At the three furlongs the leader was caught by Shahab and Mehjidie, of whom the latter carried on the running. He was, however, passed in the straight by Ringleader and Shahab, the former of whom won with a bit in hand by half a length, the same between second and third. Time—2 mins. 27 secs.

6 to 4 on Shahab, 3 to 1 against Ringleader, 5 to 1 Warrior, 8 to 1 Lonsdale and Mehjidie, and 12 to 1 Sultan.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Golloway Plate."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arab and C.-B. Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs., of the day 10lbs. Horses landed after the 1st September 1887 allowed 5lbs., extra. C.-B.'s allowed 7lbs. extra. The Winner of the Derby or Maiden Galloways to carry a special extra penalty of 5lbs. Entrances 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st September 8 G. M. When the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Half this starting Sweepstakes to go to the 3rd horse. Distance R. C., and a distance.

Mr. Whitehead's Gulab, 7st. 7lb., Oomer..... 1
Mr. Herbert's Confidence, 7st. 6lb., J. Robinson..... 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Goldfinch, 8st. 4lb., T. Kendall..... 3
Mr. C. Ratanjee's Saturday, 9st. 4lb., Vinall..... 0
Mr. Maurice's Sunny Days, 8st. 4lb., W. Greenhalgh 0
H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's Kingsley, 7st. 12lb., Wool..... 0

Gulab led followed by Sunny Days, the former gradually drawing away to the mile post, where he held a long lead. On the hill Saturday took second place, but nothing could reach the leader, who won in a canter, Confidence being second and Goldfinch third. Time last 1½ mile, 2 mins. 55 secs.

2 to 1 against Saturday, 3 to 1 Gulab and Sunny Days, 4 to 1 Goldfinch, 5 to 1 Confidence, 6 to 1 Kingsley.

THE LOTTERIES.

The following are the results of the ordinary which were drawn at the Grand Stand yesterday evening:—

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Value of tickets Rs. 300

Mr. Ali Abdoola's Stable	170
Benevolence	10
Nicholas	70
Revival	80

H. H. AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.

Value of tickets Rs. 300

Hooran	40
Mohsin	60
Young Revenge	40
Dictator	230

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Value of tickets Rs. 500

Confidence	50
Saturday	120
Holyrood	100
Goldfinch	60
Sunny Days	40
Gulab	110
Kingsley	40

GHORPURI STAKES.

Value Rs. 300

Charles Stewart	140
Skittles	70
Corinthian	60
Amos	50

THE WELTER.

Value of tickets Rs. 500

Lonsdale	30
Shahab	160
Sultan	50
Warrior	93
Ringleader	80
Mehjidie	10

PONY DERBY.

Value of tickets Rs.	1,000	500
Welfare	100	90
Heera	10	0
Khadaree	40	20
Minton	410	250
Sivajee	80	40
Amnesty	60	30
Crocodile	40	20
Mr. Dale's Stable	50	40
Happy Lad	20	40
Better Days	30	30
Surprise	70	40
Sharp	120	60

CRICKET.

POONA *VS.* SATARA.

A MATCH was played on the Gymkhana ground, Poona, on Friday and Saturday last, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team, who won by an innings and 28 runs. The match was played in fine weather, and the wicket was very fast and true. The following were the scores:—

SATARA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Carnegy, b Stockdale	0	s Carpenter, b Muir-Mackenzie	9
Carter, b Challenor	27	s Carpenter, b Muir-Mackenzie	3
Saulez, b Muir-Mackenzie.	52	b Muir-Mackenzie	10
Carnegy, b Challenor	2	s Carpenter, b Muir-Mackenzie	0
Gibson, b Muir Mackenzie	1	b Stockdale	5
Proudfoot, c Clowes, b Muir-Mackenzie	0	b Stockdale	6
Southey, not out	3	b Challenor	16
Crowe, b Challenor	0	b Stockdale	3
Bolton, c Clowes, b Muir-Mackenzie	0	not out	0
Collings, b Challenor	0	c Challenor, b Stockdale.	16
Extras	6	Extras	11
Total...	96	Total..	79

POONA—1st Innings.

Twiss, c Carnegy, b Proudfoot	10
Stockdale, b Carnegy	0
Cox, c Carnegy, b Proudfoot.	82
Francis, c Carnegy, b Carter.	37
Lushington, c (sub), b Saulez	17
Wilson, c Carter, b Proudfoot.	20
Challenor, b Carnegy.	6
Fergusson, b Carnegy.	0
Carpenter, b Carnegy.	0
Clowes, run out	0
Muir-Mackenzie, not out	5
Extras	26
Total	203

ATHLETIC CLUB, (Y. M. C. A.) *VS.* OFFICERS OF H. M'S. CUSTOMS.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Saturday between the respective teams of the above Clubs, resulting in favour of the Athletic Club by 26 runs on the first innings. The following is the full score with analysis of bowling:—

ATHLETIC CLUB.

F W Fido, c Thomas, b Murray	12
W G Treacher, b Pritchard	6
F J Clark, l-b-w Pritchard	23
W R McGlumpha, c Walsh, b Pritchard	0
J E Waller, c Boylette, b Murray	7
W Burton-Fix, b Pritchard	2
J L McKenzie, b Pritchard	0
F A Ingle, not out	27
C E Sutton, b Pritchard	2
J W Penstone, c and b Devlin	2
F Waller, run out	5
Extras	17
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.
A Murray	70	22	3	2
N Devlin	42	30	1	1
H Pritchard	65	34	3	6

H. M'S. CUSTOMS.

H Ingle, b Fido	22
P K Thomas, b Clark	0
P Boylette, c I Waller, b Fido	7
L Chitts, b Fido	2
A Murray, c Clark, b Fido	0
H Forde, c McKenzie, b Fido	17
I Walsh, c McKenzie, b Fido	9
F Horne, b Fido	2
H Pritchard, run out	11
N Devlin, b Clark	0
I Higgins, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.
F I Clark	79	30	6	2
F W Fido	70	40	2	7

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

ON Saturday, Dr. Blaney, the coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of Lukhmibai, woman, aged 20 years, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of an assault committed on her by her husband aided by her mother-in-law.

Amabai, the widow of one Soonderjee, a servant to a grain-dealer, who lives at Chinch Bunder, 1st Row, said: The deceased was her daughter, aged 20 years, and the wife of Madowjee Topun, a grain dealer. Deceased was married to him nine years ago, and lived with him in Khoja Street. She had no children. Her husband ill-treated her, and she often ran away to witness's house, when her mother-in-law and father-in-law occasionally took her back. During the last six years she lived with witness always; but went to her husband's house on one or two occasions, and returned on account of ill-treatment. They took her ornaments from her at various times, and while she lived with witness they refused to support her; in consequence witness appealed to the *jamat* two years ago, who decided that deceased and her husband should go to their native country to live apart from her husband's parents. They went to their country and remained there for about six months, and witness heard from her friends that deceased's husband used to ill-treat her even there. The husband only remained with the deceased in his country for two months, and he came to Bombay, leaving her there. Four months afterwards the parents of the husband of the deceased sent for her and she came to Bombay and joined them. In Bombay he was always ill-treating her. About a month ago deceased came to witness's house after a beating, and said she would never return to her husband. About ten days after, deceased's mother-in-law came and took her away. The next day after that witness met deceased at a caste-dinner in the *jamatkhana*. She began to cry, and said she would not return to her husband, and witness took her to her house and kept her there. On the 18th instant, about 5-30 p.m., the mother-in-law of the deceased came to take her away again, but deceased refused to go, and said if she went back she would be killed. The mother-in-law then demanded the clothes which the deceased had on, saying they belonged to her, and she undressed and gave the *saree* and petticoat to her mother-in-law, who went away with the clothes. The next day, about 9 a.m., the father-in-law went to witness's house to take the deceased to his house. She refused for about two hours, when her father-in-law said he would protect her. She then went away with him. On Thursday last, at 6 p. m., witness went to a caste feast in Candawady. Not seeing the deceased there, she asked a neighbour where she was. She replied she had received a beating from her husband, and was lying in her husband's house. Witness at once went to her house, and found the deceased lying on a gunny bag on the floor. Deceased complained of pain all over her body, and she said she had been held by her mother-in-law while being beaten by her husband. Witness saw a bruise on one arm, and she had a black-eye. She said she had bled from the nose. She appeared to be very ill. The father-in-law and mother-in-law were there. Witness suggested that she should be taken to a doctor. Her father-in-law brought a *rekla* and they placed her in it, and took her to Dr. Ismail, in Falkland Road. He examined her carefully, and gave her some medicine. The doctor said deceased had received ill-treatment, and the case should be investigated. Witness wanted to take the deceased to her house; but her husband's parents refused, and the deceased was taken back to her husband's house and witness went with her; deceased passed the night complaining of pain. At 6 a.m., on Friday, deceased was much worse, and her husband's parents told witness to take deceased to her house, and she was conveyed there in a *rekla*. About 2 p.m. witness sent to the J. J. Hospital for Mr. Shepherd, who came and examined her and wrote a paper, (now produced), which he gave her. Mr. Shepherd gave no medicine, but desired witness to foment deceased and give her *conjee*. She became weaker, and died at 4 o'clock on Friday. After Mr. Shepherd left witness's house she sent the paper he wrote to the police.

Ismail Jan Mahomed, L. M. and S., was next examined. In his evidence he described the wounds, and stated that deceased appeared to be exhausted from a severe beating. The father-in-law of the deceased was present when she was brought to his dispensary, in Falkland Road, on Thursday. Witness told him that if the matter was reported to the police he would be arrested. Witness said so to the mother of the deceased, who was also present. Witness prescribed for the deceased a stimulant mixture. Witness did not see her alive again. About noon, on Friday, a man came to summon him to see the deceased again, when witness said he was busy and gave him a chit to Mr. Shepherd.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to the 6th proximo.

THE OFFICERING OF NATIVE ARMIES

To show how heartily we approve of the proposal to organize the forces of the Native States, and how much good we expect from it, we venture, even at the risk of being misunderstood, to warm the Government from yielding to the temptation of employing none but British officers all over India. The scheme offers a fatal opening for patronage of this kind, which will not only prove very costly, but also take away more money from India. We should like Native merit to be recognized in this connection, as far as could be. And wherever Eurpean officers are to be employed, as they doubtless ought to be to a certain extent, they must be employed on broad public grounds, and not out of personal consideration, such as a man being the son of his father, or being unfit for employment elsewhere in another capacity. We think too highly of the experiment, which is capable of being further developed, to risk a failure. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has long been on the look out for some likely means of utilizing Native military talent. If he has a voice in this matter, he may be trusted to exert it to the best interests of the empire. God forbid that the scheme under notice should lead to discontentment in the Native States. Government must not conclude that because a Chief asks for a particular officer, he really wants him. He sometimes asks under compulsion. In every such case the authorities must satisfy themselves that the invitation is spontaneous and based on good reasons.—*Indian Spectator.*

NEWS has been received from Chindwin that the Tashon Chins have again raided on our frontier near our advanced post at Sisaung. It is improbable that this frontier will ever be quiet until the Chins have had a lesson. It seems too that the various tribes there have met and agreed to stand by each other, including the Yakwa and Haru tribes. The country generally is quite.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888:—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hasri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. FRAMJI N. PATEL presided on Saturday afternoon at a distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Bombay High School at Cama Baugh. Particular attention is given in this school to the religious and physical training of the youths, and the prizes were given to such of them as had distinguished themselves in moral and physical exercises. There was a large gathering to witness the proceedings, which were of a novel and interesting character. After prayer, the head-master, Mr. Framji Bomonji Master, B.A., in submitting his report, said he was induced to give the occasion a public aspect for two reasons—first, because religious education was considered by the present generation of Parsees as of very secondary importance, and, secondly, because many vernacular papers, while warmly advocating the cause of religious and physical education, bewailed the apathy alleged to be shown by Parsee schoolmasters, on whom depended the welfare of the rising generation. They were not wrong in condemning such a crying defect, but in their sweeping condemnation they did injustice, though inadvertently, to institutions which did not fairly come under that reproach. Ever since the present head-master had taken charge of the school, he had been alive to the necessity of giving religious education. But he was sorry to say that the pupils were showing great indifference in the matter, and it was not until the introduction of Mr. Pherozshaw R. Batlivala's "Sarode Avasta," a book of religious hymns in Gujerati, that the boys began to take interest in religious education. His mode of imparting religious education, in addition to the system already in vogue at the school, was calculated to impress upon young minds the sublime principles of morality and religion, and was highly approved of by Parsee priests and by Professor Darmsteter. The head-master then referred to the resolution of the Government of India, to which he specially invited the attention of the audience as deserving of careful study. As regards physical education, there was a gymnasium established in connection with the school. The boys receiving physical education were examined on two occasions to the satisfaction of the examiners, and the drill class which had been lately opened was examined by Mr. Savage, of the Cathedral High School, who thought the pupils had made very creditable progress. In February last, some of the pupils took part in the athletic sports held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, when one of the boys carried off a prize in a running race, and the team for a tug-of-war furnished by the school gained a complete victory over a team of the Elphinstone High School, though in the final heat it was beaten by the Elphinstonians after a very tough contest. As regards intellectual training the school had been making very satisfactory progress, as appeared from the reports of such able educational officers as Messrs. Kirkham, Giles, and Jacob.

The boys then went through a programme of religious hymns and drill exercises. The music which the pupils have learned under the direction of Mr. Batliwala was very well rendered and much appreciated. The prizes, which consisted of a silver cup and saucer, gold rings and valuable books, had been presented by some well-wishers of the school. The prizes having been distributed, the chairman made an appropriate speech, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of moral and physical education in Indian schools, and expressed his opinion that without such training education could not be considered complete. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. J. C. Cama. Thanks were also voted to those gentlemen who had given the prizes, namely, Sheth Framji Nasserwanjee Patel, Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. Pestonji H. Cama, J. C. Cama, Ardesheer S. Kamdin, and Kharshedji N. Pavri. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem in Guzerati.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eighteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was submitted to the meeting as follows:—

The directors have now to lay before the shareholders their annual report and balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1888. The past year was not a favourable one for press companies, as owing to untimely rains in December and again in February, a season which only this time last year promised so well, resulted in very short crops in every district in which the company has presses. To convey an idea of the deficiency statistics are arranged showing the total pressings done by all the factories in the districts:—Broach—1887-88, Rs. 18,104; 1886-87, Rs. 37,360; Wurdha—1887-88, Rs. 2,158; 1886-87 Rs. 21,028; Oomrawattee—1887-88, Rs. 29,778; 1886-87, Rs. 71,742; Karinja, Moortizapore—1887-88, Rs. 33,633; 1886-87, Rs. 51,377; Khangaum—1887-88, Rs. 46,485; 1886-87, Rs. 65,165; Julgaum—1887-88, Rs. 93,602; 1886-87, Rs. 1,33,079; Agra—1887-88, Rs. 64,477; 1886-87, Rs. 1,24,853; Kekri—1887-88, Rs. 14,837; 1886-87, Rs. 30,706. The number of bales pressed this year at your factories amount to 96,279 bales as compared with 1,95,736 bales in 1887, and 1,63,140 bales in 1886, and the total as worked out under the joint working agreements, upon which the earnings are based, amounts to 1,07,178 bales, as compared with 1,74,335 bales in 1887 and 1,44,953 bales in 1886, or a falling off of 67,157 bales as compared with 1887 and 37,775 as compared with 1886. Owing to the smaller supplies prices of cotton ruled relatively higher up-country than in the previous season, thereby increasing the difficulty of working, while the fluctuation in values were both more rapid and more marked than in many previous years. The Broach crop was also seriously damaged just as it came to maturity and further adversely affected the working of the cotton account. The new factory at Delhi was ready for work by the beginning of the season; but the crop in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces was the smallest known for years, and the competition to secure the pressing of the limited supplies caused pressing rates at some of your factories in these provinces to fall to a very low figure. At Jalgaum the Volkart United Press Company, Limited, having erected a new press factory, which began to work early in the season, the existing combination was comp

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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THREE HINDOO GENTLEMEN, who called at the Alexandra Hotel on Saturday evening last, were OVERCHARGED by my servant's mistake. Proprietor wishes to return the balance.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATED ENGINEER to take charge of a press, Up-country. Native preferred. None need apply who have not had previous experience of Hydraulic Presses.—Address "R.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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D 32-35—Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III., Pt. 3rd and 4th, 1888.
D 58-17—Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Vol. 93, 1888.
32-10—Law Reports, Madras Series, Vol II. Pt. 8, 1888.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 98. The quotation for Silver both through Reuter and by private channels comes 1-16d. lower at 44⅛d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities had declined ½ per cent. in Fours, at £68⅜, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £72⅜. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 104½. The Banks' buying rate on India, which was put up to 1s. 4 7-16d. on Wednesday, receded yesterday to 1s. 4 5-16d. In Paris Rentes were ¼ per cent. down at 105¾; and Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at Francs 25·39½. About £150 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America. Mercantile and Hongkong Bank shares had advanced 10s. per share, say to £20 10s. and £52, respectively. The weekly steamer took £100,000 of Specie for Bombay, £40,000 being Silver, and £60,000, Gold.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed is called firm, and we note an advance of 6d. pe quarter in Bombay Seed, and in Liverpool quality, to arrive; but Calcutta Seed to arrive is quoted 6d. to 9d. per quarter lower. Rapeseed had been firm, but unchanged in value. Coffee also was firm and Medium Mysore was 1s. per cwt. dearer. Wheat was dull and lower, yesterday's quotations showing a decline of 1s. 3d. per quarter in Hard Red to arrive *viâ* the Canal, and of 6d. by the Cape; of 1s. per quarter in Club No. 1 to arrive; and of 6d. to 9d. per quarter in Club No 2 to arrive. No 2 Soft White on the spot at Liverpool was 1d. per cental cheaper. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,100,000 quarters or an increase of 150,000 quarters since the previous Friday.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet all round last evening, the day's sales having reached only 7,000 bales, but including 1,000 Surats. Spot Mid.-Uplands remained at 5 15-16d, and in East Indian Cotton there was no change in value excepting Bengals, which were 1-16d. higher for "Good" and "Fine," and lower to the same extent for "Fully Good." American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for September to November deliveries, and 3-64d. down in all more distant positions. To-day the feeling became dull, and only 5,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, changed hands; but spot quotations show no alteration, excepting that "Fully Good" Bengals are quoted at 4⅞d. again. American Arrivals, however, advanced 1-16d. for September-October and November-December; 3-64d. for October-November and December-January; and 1-32d. for January-February deliveries. Manchester had been firm but unchanged.

A further considerable contraction in the volume of business took place in Liverpool last week, and the spot value of Mid-Uplands declined 3-16d. per lb., the upward movement inaugurated on the strength of the backwardness of the American crop not having, as we opined would be the case, met with adequate support from the trade. The sales for the six days ending yesterday were 43,000 bales, against 68,000 for the previous week; while the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded was 41,000 bales compared with 61,000 in the week preceding. The total stock had become further reduced by 28,000 bales; and compared with the two previous years showed yesterday a decrease of 179,000 bales and 101,000 bales, respectively; while the stock of Surats had fallen to 67,000 bales. There was a slight increase in the total visible supply, and a small decrease in the quantity of East Indian Cotton in sight; and it will be seen from our usual comparative statement subjoined that the deficiency in the total supply according to yesterday's estimate was rather over half a million bales compared with last year, and something above a quarter of a million as against 1886. Of East Indians the deficiency in prospective supply shown by our figures is 222,000 bales, and 81,000 bales compared with last, and the previous year, respectively.

In New York yesterday the spot price was still at 10 7-16 cents; and December Futures were one point lower, at 9·58 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales. To-day there was again no change in the value of ready stuff; but Futures advanced 7 points, say to 9·65 cents. The Receipts were 19,000 bales, against 34,000 bales last year, and 21,000 bales in 1886 on the corresponding days. The Receipts, so far, show a falling off of [illegible] of a million bales compared with last year's arrivals, and of 58,000 bales as against those for 1886.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	90,000	188,000	107,000
,, exports to U. K.	23,000	40,000	30,000
,, ,, Continent	28,000	17,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept..	175,000	414,000	233,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, ..	67,000	100,000	66,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ..	38,000	23,000	20,000
,, Stock in the Ports	195,000	296,000	238,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	770,000	1,232,063	1,031,360
,, Surats	210,000	432,180	291,370
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	232,000	419,690	332,590
,, London	13,000	39,000	21,000
American Afloat	40,000	76,000	40,000
East Indian ,,	27,000	30,000	34,000
	312,000	552,690	427,590
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	5 7-16d.	5⅜d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.	3⅜d.	3⅜d.
Difference	1 9-16d.	1 9-16d.	1⅛d

Very little business is now passing here in ready Cotton, a few hundred bales of Julgaum at Rs. 199-203, and of Barsee at Rs. 213, chiefly for export, being all that has been reported. But in forward transactions we hear of contracts by European buyers, as well as between dealers, in "Fully Good" and "Fine" Bengals for December delivery at Rs 180 for the former class, and Rs. 190 for the latter, and for January delivery at Rs. 178½ and Rs. 189, respectively. "Good" has been booked at Rs. 168½ for January between natives, and there have been many sellers at that rate. "Good" Broach has also been taken by the same class of operators at Rs. 230½ for March; and Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 201; and we hear of some "Good" Julgaum for March delivery having been booked to European buyers, at Rs. 198 per candy. Native merchants say that unless sufficient rain falls in the Dhollera districts within the next ten days, the Dhollera crop will only be half an average one.

WHEAT.—The advices from home above chronicled have naturally not tended to improve this market, and demand to-day has been slack as ever, only a small business being reported. We name no further decline in rates, however, and the tone may be called steady at our last quotations.

SEEDS are in the same position as Wheat; very little doing in any description, but no quotable change in rates, and a rather steady feeling in the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	326 bales.
Wheat	26,941 cwts.
Linseed	4,518 ,,
Rapeseed	4,696 ,,
Gingelly	1,140 ,,
Popyseed	598 ,,

FREIGHTS are weak. There is very little demand for September shipment, and room to Liverpool can now be had at about 2s. 6d. per ton below the rates ruling last week.

EXCHANGE opened rather steadier at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 4 7-16d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 15-32d. for Demand, but with only one seller, and a fair amount of Paper was placed at the rate; but thereafter, on receipt of news from Calcutta, rates strengthened, and 1-32d. higher was quoted. Towards the close Bank Telegraphic was freely offered at 1s. 4 15-16d, and Demand at 1s. 4½d., and a little was done in the former; but enquiry at the enhanced rates was very limited. In Private Paper one bank offered to buy at 1s. 4 11-16d., and after getting a little, raised his rate to 1s. 4 23-32d. The market closed steady but irregular at the following ready and forward quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d. to 15-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 17-32d. ,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d. to 23-32d. ,,
Francs do.	1·77 to 1·77⅛ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at a decline of 1-16 per cent. on yesterday's closing rates for Fours, the cash quotation having been 100½ and the rates for the coming settlement and the 30th October account 100 1-16, and 99 15-16 respectively. 105 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day on account of a Parsi holiday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILKINS—JACKSON—September 20, at St. Paul's, Poona, by the Rev G Gothard, assisted by the Rev P B Horne, Alfred Dalton Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Thana, to A Eleanor Nairn, youngest daughter of the late Colonel T Jackson, Bombay Staff Corps, and of Harbledown Lodge, Canterbury.

DEATH.

SETNA—September 23, at his residence, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Hirjibhoy Hormusjee Setna, aged 31. Funeral this day at 3 p. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 19, at 10, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of J A Anderson, Supt, Way and Works, EBSR, of a son.
DENING—September 13, at Meerut, N-W P, the wife of Major Lewis Dening, D S O, 25th Punjab Infantry, of a son.
DIBBEN—September 18, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of J T Dibben, A V D, of a daughter.
DOWNING—September 12, at Purneah, the wife of C Y Downing, Zemindar, of a son.
LARYMORE—September 17, at Alipore, the wife of A D Larymore, of a daughter.
MORTIMER—September 14, at Jabalpur, the wife of Rev E Mortimer, Wesleyan Chaplain, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—September 11, at Darjeeling, Rosalind Blanche, wife of Henry T Balfour, of the Bank of Bengal.
DARLING—September 17, at Courtenay Cottage, Coonoor, Nilgiris, Mrs Thomas Darling, Senior, in her 88th year.
HEKHNIS—September 16, at Tindivanam, the Rev Lambertus Hekhnis, M D, Missionary, of the American Arcot Mission, and officer in charge of the Ranipet Hospital, aged 40 years.
MACLENNAN—September 14, at Hill Side Estate, Ashambooo, George McLennan, aged 44 years.
PERRY—September 9, at Ledo Colliery, Assam Railway and Trading Co., Ld., Assam, Lucy, wife of Thomas Perry, formerly of West Bromwich England, aged 48.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1888.

THE interview which took place between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Mehdi Ali at Hawarden last week was an interesting if not an unprecedented incident. More perhaps because of lack of opportunity than because of lack of sympathy Mr. Gladstone had not hitherto shown a very keen concern for men and movements in India. Some of those who look to him for guidance have expressed the belief that if Indian affairs were once seriously to engage his interest he would apply himself to them with all the thoroughness and enthusiasm which he has devoted to every subject that he has taken in hand. But human energy—even Mr. Gladstone's—has its limitations, and few people believe, and still fewer hope, that he will apply the energy and the knowledge of the eleventh hour to the concerns of a country with which he has never claimed to have special acquaintance, and for which he has never shown special concern. The favourable sentiments which, our telegram says, Mr. Gladstone expressed towards the natives of India in general, and towards the Mahomedans in particular, are part and parcel of the cosmopolitan sympathy which with him is more a principle of policy and a motive of action than with any other statesman of our day. The special sympathy which he avowed with Mahomedans was prompted by something more than the circumstance that his auditor was the Mussulman representative of a Mussulman prince. His foreign policy has, rightly or wrongly, lain under the imputation of having been hostile to Mahomedan interests. A discriminating estimate of the events of the last twelve years would not give undue prominence to that fact, though it is undoubtedly true that the Liberal policy against Turkey was supported by a section strong in intellectual influence, upon imperfectly concealed theological grounds, while we have not forgotten that so sound an organ of Liberalism as the *Spectator* was ten years ago habitually assailing the policy of Mr. Gladstone's opponents as a "Mahomedan policy," and apostrophising them as "the Mahomedan party." We suppose Mr. Gladstone's gracious compliments to Mr. Mehdi Ali have atoned for all that. Mr. Gladstone, indeed, seems to have been quite disposed to recognize the fact that England, in virtue of her rule over India, is the greatest Mahomedan power in the world. It is a fact, however, from which statesmen do not all draw an identical inference. Mr. Gladstone, for example, declined to discuss the hypothesis of a repetition of the policy of the Crimean War as tending to retain the sympathy of the Indian Mussulmans and as assisting to retard the Russian advance on India. He has never appeared to realize that the possible disappearance of Turkey from Europe, with the acquiescence or connivance of England, might affect our position as a Mahomedan power. The hypothesis put to him, it is true, seems somewhat inappropriate at this time of day. Even Lord Randolph Churchill, despite what used to be an inveterate distrust of Russia, has within the past two years thought it necessary to demonstrate how, with the changes in the distribution of political influence in South-Eastern Europe in later years, our obligations and interests in that part of the world have changed. In every sense but the chronological we are now separated by at least a century from the Crimean War. Even for the purpose supposed—the retention of the sympathy of the Indian Mussulmans—a return to the policy of 1855 would be superfluous and inappropriate. Our sacrifices in the Crimea did not secure for us the undivided allegiance of the Mussulmans during the Mutiny two years later, nor on the other hand did the very different policy which Lord Beaconsfield followed during the Russo-Turkish war weaken their attachment to the British Raj. In the development of ideas on English policy in regard to Russia nothing is more noteworthy than the growing strength of the conviction that it is easier to provoke than to retard the Russian advance in Asia by endeavouring in South-Eastern Europe to adhere too absolutely to the traditions of the Crimean War. Mr. Gladstone's profession of very friendly feelings towards Turkey will not be regarded in England or at Constantinople as a declaration of the highest political significance, nor will the Sultan quite understand why the bombardment of Alexandria should now be explained as intending to pave the way to the entrance of Turkey in Egypt. It is a circumstance awkwardly in disagreement with this explanation that until a very late stage in the negotiations Mr. Gladstone's Government were acting, or aiming at acting, in cordial co-operation with France, and that it was one of the declared purposes of the French Cabinet to keep the Sultan at arm's length. M. Gambetta plainly declared against allowing the Porte to interfere, and when the English and French fleets appeared before Alexandria it was with the greatest reluctance that France, with whom Lord Granville expressly said we were in the closest alliance, could be induced to consent to the presence of a Turkish man-of-war at the side of the allied fleets. The protest which the Porte made against Sir Beauchamp Seymour's summons to the Egyptian commandant to surrender the forts of Alexandria, is a sufficient proof that at Constantinople at all events there was some difficulty in believing that Mr. Gladstone was acting in the Sultan's interest. The truth is that the Turkish suzerainty over Egypt is a diplomatic fiction, useful in its way as legal fictions are in theirs; but Mr. Gladstone knows as well as the rest of us know that to convert it into a political fact would be to place Egypt under the enervating and exhausting influences of a brood of foreign officials. However, Mr. Mehdi Ali will visit both Stamboul and Cairo on his way back to India, and he will be able to learn for himself how the Porte appreciates the endeavours of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry to pave the way to a rehabilitation of Turkish influence in Egypt, and what the effect of this rehabilitation would have been, had it been converted from a diplomatic fiction into a political fact.

Mr. Gladstone's direct references to Indian questions seem to have impressed at least one commentator at home with the belief that they were more dexterous than definite. Of the loyal offers of military assistance made by the Nizam and his Minister he could speak only in terms of the highest praise. He claimed credit to himself for having been the means of sending to India two viceroys so sympathetic with the aspirations and the interests of the people as Lord Dufferin and his predecessor. His explanation that Lord Dufferin has been prevented by lack of opportunity and not by want of desire from effecting "great things" like the measures which gave its character and colour to the policy of Lord Ripon may be commended to the people who, knowing little of the present Viceroy's political temperament, give a view of his administration so strangely different from Mr. Gladstone's. The incoherent criticism which the other day accounted it a crime against the people to attend a meeting convened to do honour to Lord Dufferin meets in this eulogy of him with its sufficient rebuke. We hope that Mr. Gladstone's reluctance to give a certificate to the National Congress will not be deemed by the originators of this same criticism to be an aggravation of the offence of speaking highly of the present Viceroy. He has only imperfect information on the subject, and prefers not to commit himself. He nevertheless thinks, as is thought even by people who see that the Congress is not in all respects well adapted for the end in view, that the legitimate and reasonable efforts of the people to represent their requirements to the Government and to improve their position command warm sympathy. Had Mr. Gladstone been on the spot he would probably have satisfied himself that a good many Indian politicians expect a little too much of the Congress, just as, we suspect, the conversation at Hawarden must have persuaded him that some amongst the influential Mussulmans in India expect a little too much of Governments. Mr. Mehdi Ali defines the attitude of the Mahomedans to be one of patient waiting upon Government while Government proceeds with reforms. That reforms can and do come from Governments without prompting from their subjects is a truth that no one can so well realize as a Hyderabad official. The records of the first Sir Salar Jung's and of the subsequent administrations bear eloquent testimony to that. But we question if the eminent Hyderabad statesman who asks that Governments shall be left to themselves, unhelped and unhindered by Congresses and institutions of that sort, would undervalue any organization which brought the administration into occasional contact with people who could add to its knowledge of the necessities and of the condition of the people in its charge. So far as the Congress does this it may be a real help to the Government, and it is precisely in this way that an annual assembly of "notables" in Mysore helps the Durbar of that State to discharge its duties towards the Maharajah's subjects. But the Mysore Assembly is as far removed from the conception which some of our native friends have formed of the representative assembly of the future as an English vestry is from a Parliament. Yet it is doing unquestionable service, and Mysore experience shows that it is possible to bring the grievances of the governed to the knowledge of the governors without creating in the public mind the impression of weakness and inefficiency which must result when the acts of the administration are subjected, *coram populo*, to irresponsible and hostile an imadversion. But these are questions which we shall have to discuss without help from Mr. Gladstone, whose generous generalities are in striking contrast with the singularly definite political scepticism of his visitor from Hyderabad.

THE Government has decided to endeavour to acclimatise in Bombay the institution of Honorary Magistrates, which has been in operation for twelve years past in Calcutta. Sir Ashley Eden appointed Honorary Magistrates with the twofold purpose of relieving the congestion in the Police Courts and of giving greater scope to the principles of local self-government which, since the time of Lord Mayo, it has been the policy of the Government of India to develop within suitable limits wherever practicable. The scheme which it is intended to introduce forthwith into Bombay will, it is hoped, ease the pressure of work in the Police Courts. A long list of Honorary Magistrates selected from all classes of the community will be prepared, so as to enable a Bench of Honorary Magistrates to hear cases of minor importance on three days in the week. Any Honorary Magistrate who has had magisterial or judicial experience will sit alone on the three alternate days, and dispose of similar cases remitted to him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The rules should give guarantees against the dangers to which the system might be exposed, and it is hoped that when the rules are published they will be found to provide security against possible abuse. The Honorary Magistrates will be an auxiliary body empowered to deal with such work as may be sent to them, and the Presidency Magistrates will retain in their own hands all criminal and other cases of any importance. The honorary court will have no original and independent powers. The class of cases sent down for adjudication will be for the most part the less important Municipal processes, which are very abundant and have a natural tendency to increase in number as the city expands. Most of these summonses are of a routine character, and are not properly speaking police cases at all. There is no reason why they should be dealt with in the Police Courts. It was intended to send a number of the Municipal problems which constantly arise to the Small Cause Court Judges, but the prospect of clogging the machinery of their Courts, which are already fully occupied, caused this solution of the difficulty to be set aside. Another class of cases which take up much of the time of the three Presidency Magistrates is that known as the "drunk and disorderly," to which may be added offences such as furious driving, the throwing of dirty water out of top storey windows, and other crimes against the higher life. These may very reasonably be handed over to Honorary Magistrates. A difficulty which seems to present itself at the threshold is that of finding a sufficient number of competent men of standing and position in whom the general public will have confidence, who will have leisure to devote to magisterial duties. By making the list of Honorary Magistrates long and inclusive, it is expected that a scheme may be devised which will enable each individual Justice to take his share of the work without a sacrifice of more than two or three hours of his time in the week—about as much, in fact, as is entailed by the honour of a seat on the Municipal Corporation when that body does not attempt to meet two or three times a week, with or without a quorum. In return for a small amount of self-sacrifice a man possessed of civic virtue may enjoy the satisfaction of contributing to the good order and well-being of the city, to say nothing of the credit which he may earn by discharging his honorary functions with conspicuous ability and impartiality. In Calcutta the experiment has worked satisfactorily, lightening the pressure on the ordinary courts, while providing dignified occupation for members of the Calcutta community, who find in the status acquired an equivalent for time and attention given to public business. As matters are at present in Bombay, the Presidency Magistrates' Courts are overtaxed. Serious cases, such as are constantly arising, occupy several days, and entail delay in dealing with ordinary cases, which have to be adjourned in batches for a whole fortnight, to the great inconvenience and cost of those concerned.

THE expeditions which are being despatched for the relief of Emin Pasha, who never asked for succour, and only required to be left alone to consolidate his personal power in the derelict province which fell to his lot, are fruitful in disaster. Mr. Stanley has disappeared into the darkness, and it is still very doubtful whether he is—or was—the White Pasha who some weeks since was heard of south of Khartoum, quite away from the locality in which Emin Bey was supposed to be. Major Barttelot having been slain, as is supposed by his own followers, his successor, Mr. Samesson, has now succumbed to fever. The fact that a European successor took up the reins when Major Barttelot perished seems to throw doubt on the assertion that the Major was victim of the treachery of the followers provided him by Tippoo Tib. There could be no motive for slaying the Major, which would not have operated equally to prevent Mr. Samesson from being acknowledged as his successor by men presumably carrying out the preconceived villainy of the Arab slave-dealer. It is strange that no authentic information has as yet been obtained as to the direction or the fate of the Stanley expedition. That vigorous pioneer was provided with a Maxim gun which he had tested, and on which he relied to make good his progress over all obstacles. In one of his earlier expeditions, he showed such energy in overcoming the resistance of the native tribes, that Sir Richard Burton protested against his system of wholesale slaughter, which he declared would make the interior of Africa a hell's highway for future explorers, who would be looked upon as pitiless enemies to be circumvented and slaughtered as the only means of safety. Sir Richard Burton will probably see, in the continually increasing perils besetting even larger bodies of explorers with the latest improvements in weapons of defence, a fulfilment of his prophecy. The energetic special employed by the *New York Herald* to find Livingston seems to have made the interior of Africa very hot for intruders.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has left Poona for Ahmednuggur to see with his own eyes the state of things in that part of the Deccan, which is giving rise to much anxiety. If it be found necessary, his Excellency will make provision for famine works, on which those suffering from the apprehended distress will find employment. The heavy rainfall yesterday morning in Bombay gives some ground to hope that even yet the deficiency in the rainfall up-country may be in part made good. That the rain is attributable to the cyclonic disturbance which has proved so beneficial in the North-West Provinces, and which was tending to the south-west, seems to be indicated by the fact that the wind was yesterday morning blowing in opposite directions north and south of the city. A correspondent writes:—Rain is badly wanted in Kathiawar. The crops are very fine, but a considerable portion is sure to wither unless rain soon falls. In many places too the water-supply is seriously threatened.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 7th September, arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock this morning.

A PRIVATE telegram from China, dated Friday, the 21st instant, gives only 5,200 bales of Indian yarn as having been sold during the preceding fortnight, at prices about half a dollar lower than those before prevailing, the tone of the market being extremely drooping. The Bombay yarn market has for three months been in a very anomalous condition, as the rates of yarn here are nearly two dollars above those ruling in China and Japan. In the early part of the present year large contracts for prospective delivery of yarn having been concluded, the mill owners have kept up a firm attitude and refuse to make any concession in their rates, except a trifling reduction. Some native dealers having entered into speculative transactions, are now offering their twist at a loss of from 1-16 to ⅛ an. per lb., in order to clear off their stock. Even these reductions do not induce the *bona-fide* shippers to come forward and do business. We have heard of several offers from China and Japan to purchase yarn, have been refused, simply because their limits were too low as compared with the present ruling rates. Unless the prices here are reduced or those in China and Japan raised, little business of any importance is considered possible.

GENERAL McQUEEN and Captains Burn and Lord Binning left Simla on Friday morning for the Black Mountain Expedition. The management of the Black Mountain Expedition will be practically left in the hands of General McQueen, who will merely receive

TELEGRAMS.

MR. GLADSTONE ON INDIAN AND TURKISH PULITICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The *Times* reports at length an interview which the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk has had with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle. In the course of their conversation Mr. Gladstone spoke in high terms of the Nizam's generous offer of assistance to the British Government for the defence of the frontier. He expressed friendly and sympathetic sentiments towards the natives of India in general and the Mahomedans in particular, and said that all English politicians recognized the necessity of a strict adherence to the principle that the presence of the English in India was only justifiable so far as it tended to the good of the country. All the recent measures of the Government of India, he considered, had been directed towards the fulfilment of that policy.

Mr. Gladstone declined to discuss the question of a possible repetition of the policy of the Crimean War as tending to retain the sympathy of the Indian Mussulmans, and as assisting to retard the Russian advance, though he had no hesitation in saying that personally he entertained very friendly feelings towards Turkey. The bombardment of Alexandria, he always considered would pave the way to the entrance of Turkish influence in Egypt, and he had told the Turkish ambassador this the night before the firing began. The Sultan, however, would not accept this view. No doubt the British troops would evacuate Egypt as soon as possible.

Reverting to Indian questions Mr. Gladstone cited as a proof of his friendly feelings towards India the appointment of Lord Ripon to the Viceroyalty during his term of office. Lord Ripon had done great things. He was convinced that Lord Dufferin desired to move in the same direction, but he had not enjoyed the same opportunities.

Mr. Gladstone further said that he considered the offers made by the Nizam and Sir Asman Jah were most praiseworthy, and he regarded them as amongst the most remarkable incidents ever under his cognizance. The remembrance of these genuine tokens of allegiance would never die out.

The question of the National Congress was mooted in the conversation, but Mr. Gladstone said that upon this he only had imperfect information.

The Nawab thereupon explained that the Mussulmans had not joined in the movement, preferring to allow the Government to proceed with reforms without interference, so as to preserve the country from the danger of political agitation. The masses of the Indian population were uneducated and unable to comprehend administrative questions, and they would regard public animadversions on the Government as an evidence of inefficiency and weakness.

Mr. Gladstone guarded himself against a definite expression of opinion on the point, but said that the legitimate and reasonable efforts of the people to represent their requirements to Government and to improve their condition commanded the warmest sympathy. He acknowledged that he had noticed with much satisfaction the intellectual progress which the Indian Mussulmans had made, and of which the presence of a large and increasing number of Mussulmans at the universities was a proof.

The *Times*, in a leading article on the interview, says that Mr. Gladstone's remarks threw a rosy tint over everything that he dealt with, but that he dexterously "turned" all vital questions. The Indian Nawab, the *Time* thinks, would carry away pleasant impressions of Mr. Gladstone's personality, and a high opinion of his prudence in refusing to commit himself, and in dexterously steering amid difficult and dangerous topics.

The *Globe*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other evening papers, freely discuss the interview.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Mr. Samesson, who after the death of Major Bartelot undertook the task of organizing the relief expedition at Stanley Falls, has died from fever.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 21.

The United States Government have officially notified that China has rejected the Treaty for the exclusion of Chinese emigrants from America.

THE MARQUESAS.

PARIS, SEPT. 21.

The French Government have received no information respecting the hoisting of the French flag at the Marquesas, and express doubts as to the fighting reported to have taken place there.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 22.

The Greek Government have sent a sharp Note to Turkey on account of the seizure of a Greek vessel at Chios engaged in sponge-fishing.

THE BULGARIAN PRESS.

The Porte has complained to the Bulgarian Government regarding the articles which have lately appeared in the Bulgarian Press as tending to excite the Bulgarians in Macedonia against Turkey.

M. Stambouloff has replied that the Press of Bulgaria is a free one, and that he cannot interfere in the matter.

THE LANCASHIRE PLATE.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The following is the result of the race for the Lancashire Plate run at Manchester this day :—

Lord Calthorpe's Sea Breeze..... 1
Duke of Portland's Ayrshire..... 2
Baron Schickler's Le Saucy..... 3

THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 22.

A great sensation has been caused in Germany by the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary, in which it is shown that the foundation of the German Empire was due to the Emperor Frederick's exertions, notwithstanding the opposition from Prince Bismarck and reluctance on the part of the Emperor William.

EMIN PACHA'S RELIEF.

A German expedition is being formed with the object of proceeding to the relief of Emin Pacha. The expedition will start in October and will advance from the East Coast of Africa.

THE REBELS AT SUAKIN.

CAIRO, SEPT. 22.

The rebels in strong force have closed round Suakin and have intercepted the water-supply of the town. All efforts made by the garrison to dislodge them from their position have proved fruitless.

The Egyptian Government have ordered another gunboat and a battalion of troops to Suakin.

YELLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 22.

Yellow fever is raging at Jacksonville, in the State of Florida, and has now spread to Alabama and Mississippi. All the stores have been closed, and a general exodus of the inhabitants of the towns stricken with the epidemic has taken place.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

The following are the weights for the "Governor's Cup" to be run on Tuesday :—Young Revenge, 9st. 13lbs. ; Samnite, 9st. 7lbs. ; Dictator, 9st. 4lbs. ; Sunshine, 9st. 2lbs. ; Silvermane, 9st. ; Turn of Luck, 8st. 12lbs. ; Monarch, 8st. 11lbs. ; Interpreter, 8st. 9lbs. ; Moshin, 8st. 7lbs. ; Scimitar, 8st. 5lbs. ; Revenge, 8st. 5lbs. ; Comrade, 8st. 4lbs. ; Fradoon, 8st. 3lbs. ; Mameluke, 8st. 3lbs. ; Ruby, 8st. 2lbs. ; Denmark, 8st. 2lbs. ; Ringleader, Mistletoe, Star of India, Saracen, Nero, and Melbourne, 8st. ; Morris, 7st. 12lbs. ; Viceroy, 7st. 12lbs. ; Little Wonder, 7st. 11lbs. ; Euryalus, Namdar, Red Deer, and Douglas, 7st. 10lbs. ; the Duke, Burnett, and Sunny Days, 7st. 7lbs. ; Bendigo, 7st. 6lbs. ; Shahab, 7st. 4lbs. ; the Shah, Holyrood, Kismet, Tory, and Colibe, 7st. ; Wild Oats, 6st. 7lbs. ; Napier and Cyrus, 6st.

DROUGHT IN AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPT. 22.

Rain has been keeping off for a long time, and agricultural prospects are more or less gloomy. Fodder is selling at famine prices, and the water-supply is running short. His Excellency the Governor visits Nagar to-day, arriving by the 5-5 evening train, with the object of ascertaining the real state of affairs. There is to be no guard of honour nor any ceremony. The visit is of a strictly private nature.

The Governor will be the guest of Mr. Waddington, the Collector. His Excellency will visit the schools on Monday, and will leave Ahmednagar by the 6-45 p.m. train on Monday for Poona.

KABUL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The latest date of Kabul news received by the Government of India is the 19th September. On that and the previous day the Amir wrote for news of the Turkistan disturbances. His Highness's forces are, it is said, advancing beyond both Khamard and Khinjan. Ghulam Hyder Orakzai reached Rui on the 12th instant.

THE COMPTROLLER-GENERALSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

The Government of India have sent the following telegraphic message, on Friday last, to Mr. E. Atkinson, Accountant-General, Bengal :—"Do you care to accept Mr. Gay's post of Comptroller-General during his absence twelve days on your present emoluments ; should you not, it will be given to Mr. C. Kiernander, Deputy Comptroller-General." Mr. Atkinson came down from Darjeeling to consider the proposal.

It is rumoured that on the return of Mr. D. Barbour from England, Mr. J. Westland will be offered the Chief Commissionership of Burma, and Mr. Mackenzie will go as Resident to Hyderabad, there being still some doubt if Sir Lepel Griffin will go there after all.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 23.

The subjects already discussed by the Railway Conference at Simla, says the *Pioneer*, have been the following :—Circular tours in India ; uniformity of issue of return tickets in through booking ; concessions to owners of race-horses in carrying their animals to and from race-meetings ; the number of classes of railway carriages ; uniform rates in through booking for several articles usually booked by passenger trains ; the question of inter-communication between driver, guard, and passengers ; and finally the revision of excess luggage and parcels rates. The Conference will conclude its labours on the 28th instant, when the majority of the delegates will proceed to the Bostankilla Abdullah section of the Sind-Peshin Railway, to witness the experiments which are to be carried out with the vacuum and Westing-house automatic continuous brakes.

ISHAK KHAN.

Captain Durand, writing on the 14th inst., states that a report was current in Chitral that Ishak Khan had moved into Badakshan, and was practically master of that province.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Kurrachee this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	43,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton...	20,000	"
" " " Surats ...	Nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	232,000	"
" " Surats.....	67,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London ...	13,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4¾

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. shirtings	5-1-0
8¼ lbs. do.	6-1-0
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	68⅜
4½ per cent. "	72⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	104½
Bar Silver	44½

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn or South America.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

THE Poona Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on Tuesday, the 18th instant, by his Excellency the Governor in a humorous and sympathetic speech, congratulating the Society on the increased number and, more especially, on the higher quality of the exhibits as compared with those of the previous year. This view is certainly endorsed by public opinion, as the exhibition is generally pronounced to be an unusual success. Besides the many pictures in the competition, there are more non-competing pictures than hitherto, and among these some of the choicest works of art may be found. This is the first time that the pictures of a Royal Academician of Scotland have hung on the walls of the Poona Exhibition, one of the causes, no doubt, of the present success.

His Excellency the Governor's prize for the best picture in oil or water-colour was divided between two ladies, the judges being, as his Excellency remarked in his opening speech, in the fortunate position of Paris. They, however, did not do what Paris did, but followed the example of Solomon, and halved the prize between two claimants. Mrs. Uloth's picture in oils—a sleeping baby with an ayah sitting by intently watching—is a piece of excellent painting, and has attracted general admiration. The ayah is wonderfully true to nature, also the baby's expression of face, but his limbs do not evidence to an equal extent unusual talent. Mrs. Kitchener's water-colour landscape from Nuttia Galli—a study of hills and trees—shows technical knowledge and artistic power, and deserves a share in the first prize. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's prize for the best landscape by an officer of the Bombay Army was won by Colonel James for a water-colour drawing of the Bolan Pass. Many thought the comparative absence of colours a pleasant relief, after looking at the more florid pictures by the same artist. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's second prize for the best drawing by a private soldier was won by Lance Corporal Aitken for four very well-drawn children's heads. Two had, however, been exhibited before, and it might be well to make a bye-law preventing the exhibition of the same pictures in successive years. His Royal Highness the Comunander-in-Chief's third prize for the best drawing by a Private Soldier serving with the native Bombay Army was not competed for, indicating a direction in which instruction might advantageously be given in regimental schools. Mr. Propert's prize for the best *bona fide* landscape in oil was won by Mr. Chisholm. "Coconada Harbour" is a vivid representation of morning sunlight on a boat riding on the still water, the calm and warmth being all-pervading. Few were able to admire the sky. "I never saw such a sky," said one and another. Mr. Chisholm, however, would probably answer with the great landscape painter Turner, who, in reply to a lady who exclaimed when looking at one of his pictures "Well, I never saw such a sky," said "I daresay not, Madam ; don't you wish you could!" Mr. Richey's prize for the best landscape in water-colour was awarded to Col. Strahan's picture "On Vincent's Hill, Mussoorie," depicting with wonderful truth the beautiful hills enveloped by soft morning mists. Major-General Solly-Flood's prize for the best drawing by a Non-Commissioned Officer was won by Conductor Wickham for a series of sketches of natives of various castes. Several characteristic sketches may be found among them, though none at all equal to those in a similar set of sketches by Lieut. Lovett, many of which are remarkably life-like. Khan Bahadur Pudamji Pestonji's prize was won by Pestonji Bomanji for an oil-painting "The Rival Artist," the picture of a little Parsee girl drawing, as children are wont, a figure on the wall. The child's face and silk clothing evidence the hand of an artist ; but the painting is spoilt by the abnormally large and misshapen head he has depicted. Mr. D. B. Dinshaw's picture in oil that won Khan Bahadur Pudamji Pestonji's second prize attracted much attention and admiration. The handsome infant face is life-like, and the silk clothing beautifully painted, but the picture is spoilt by a pair of big stiff hands such as no baby ever possessed. Mr. Dinshaw must surely have allowed some young and very unpromising beginner to finish the picture for him! Mr. J. G. Moore's prize for the best original flower-painting was won by Mrs. John Jardine for a beautiful group of orchids in water-colours. The Society's extra prize for the study of a head from life was won by Mrs. Whitworth for the portrait picture of a lady, which may or may not be a good likeness, as no one here can say ; and the second, for the best study of a figure from life, by Mrs. Pinhey. The picture represents a thoughtful-faced cooly boy, and is one of most skilful of the figure-paintings in the exhibition. The Society's prize for the best flower-painting in oils was won by the Misses James, who had covered the six panels of a large screen with the choicest of Indian garden flowers, the tecomia jassminiodes, the quisqualis Indica, the amaryllis, nasturtium and begonia leaves, being perhaps the most admired—the quisqualis might have been a little brighter with advantage. The Society's prize for the best figure-painting in oils fell to Mr. H. Cousens for a truthful picture of an old Malli, holding the carved knife (*koitre*) with which an Indian gardener does nearly all his work, and a bunch of newly-culled roses, and standing near a group of crotons very well rendered. Mrs. Scott won the Society's prize for the best figure- painting in water-colours. Mrs. Scott's studies of rural Indian life, including the familiar bullock cart, always give pleasure. This, year she has several pictures of a different character—"Early Morning from Cumballa Hill," and "Trimback Gate, Nasik," being among the most appreciated. Colonel Pullan won the fourth Society's prize for a monochrome picture of the Manyar river, Nandgaon, and also the fifth for a series of four landscape sketches in oil—"Sultry Day," "Karakwasla Lake," "Banas Valley, Guserat," and "Hot-weather Sun-rise"—all of which deserve praise, not only for the evidence of skill and knowledge of technical treatment, but for something deeper. Colonel Pullan also won the Society's prize for the best series of four landscape sketches in water-colour. Colonel Pullan has therefore nine prize pictures in the exhibition. Mr. H. Birdwood's painting of the Indian coral tree won the prize for the best painting from still-life. The Society's prize for the best copy was won by Miss Luckhardt for her painting of "Bad News from the Front." Four views of Parbutti, and of the old banyan tree and tank, Ganesh Khind Road, taken by Major Rogers, won the Society's prize for the best photograph. "View from Landour, looking towards Chakrata," by Miss E. M. Lamb, is a study of hills and cloud, equalling many of the prize-pictures. "A Passing Cloud," by H. C. Soundy, and "The Dying-day, a Cold Weather Sunset in Guzerat," by Brownlow Forde, all display both talent and technical knowledge. The life-sized photographs of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin, by Vuccino, attracted much attention. A large photograph, coloured to simulate a genuine painting is always wanting. There is no mind in it. The true artist separates that which is essential from that which is accidental, transient and unimportant ; there is no perceptive faculty at work in the machine, only the power of representing distinguishing features and prominent marks of individuality. Mr. Archer's conscientious paintings of Edwin Arnold, and the portrait he calls a "Harmony in Crimson and Grey," make the absence of mind in the creation of the large photographic pictures more deeply felt. The golden-haired maiden, in crimson velvet, with soft lace falling around her fair neck, and holding a bunch of daffodils, is a charming picture. Every detail is conscientiously worked out even to the girl's lace mittens, which are finer than the finest silk. "The Himalayas from Simla" is another of Mr. Archer's pictures, a splendid view of grand mountains, with a snow-capped ridge in the distance. A small picture, "Study of a Mahratta Woman," by the same artist, is a gem. The woman is carrying a copper vessel of water from the well. Her pleasing face, sun-lighted sarree and pretty feet and arms, together with the natural pose and conscientious painting of every detail, make it a true work of art. A Maharatta man in the dress of 100 years ago—not unlike that of the present day to the ordinary eye—is also Mr. Archer's, and shows the same faithful hand, though the subject is less attractive. Both these pictures have been purchased by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The likenesses of Mr. Justice Scott's little girls, taken by their aunt, Miss E. J. Hill, would have won a prize had the picture been in the competition, and will be remembered among the choicest paintings in the exhibition. At Garuda, Purundhur, and on the Moola Moota, are two vivid pictures by Mr. W. M. Fletcher. "Tappal aya Sahib," by Colonel James, though it won no prize, has won a good deal of admiration, the bright countenance of the boy and easy pose making one forget a little hardness in the painting. "The Ghauts," by Colonel Tanner, another non-competing picture, evidences a true artist. Among the many pretty specimens of flower-painting in the exhibition none met with more admiration than Miss Johnston's panels, specially the three decorated with clematis, lilies, and nasturtium, respectively. "The Flowers of Spring at Matheran," by Mrs. Vidal, were also very pretty. Mention must be made of a water-colour picture, "Young Fire Worshippers," by Mrs. Gauntlett. This would probably not have been passed by when the prizes were allotted, only it arrived late. It is certainly the work of no ordinary amateur. Among the best photographs in the exhibition are Doctor Theodore Cook's views of Mahableshwur, Mr. Vidal's portrait of Mr. Moore, and Mr. Dunsterville's photograph called "Melody," a young maiden holding a violin and having the love of music in her expression, and in every line of her face. A terra-cotta portrait bust of a maiden, by Colonel James, entitled "Mon Rêve," was not dream-like enough to prevent the identification of the subject, and one who missed the golden hair and pink and white colouring of the original, exclaimed, "A wonderful likeness truly, but surely Miss——is not that colour!" Another marked feature of the exhibition this year is that there has been far less criticism of the critics than usual. Probably this also is due to the presence among the judges of Mr. Archer, a professional of high repute. Discontent has been silent, and even the disappointed competitors seem to have bowed to authority.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANIPETT, SEPT. 18.

DR. HEKUYS, an American physician, attached to the American Mission at Ranipett, in the Arcot District, died of hydrophobia at Ranipett on Sunday the 16th inst. He had for six years given his medical services alike to heathen and Christian, and he was much liked and respected by every one. About six months ago he suspected his dog of madness and tied him up. The dog ate through his rope and followed Dr. Hekuys into the church, where he was holding service—the horse-keeper followed the dog to catch him—it bit the horse-keeper. Then Dr. Hekuys seized the dog, which bit him also ; but he secured the rabid animal, brought him back to his house and shot him ; but not before the dog had a second time bitten him. Dr. Hekuys suffered no inconvenience until the Thursday before he died. On the 10th inst. he gave evidence at a trial in Madras for a Bombay Insurance Company. On the 12th he attended a Missionary Conference at Tindivanum. The other American doctors of the Mission did what they could for Dr. Hekuys, but in vain. He had ever since the bites considered himself a doomed man, and had no faith in any cure or prevention of hydrophobia. Yet he did his work steadily and cheerily to the end.

The horse-keeper died three months ago.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, SEPT. 20.

MR. SORABJI, who apprehended the assassin Kalekhan and arrested his murderous career in April last, was, as you have heard, on the evening of the 18th instant, presented for his bravery with a fine Cavalry officer's sword, by the Political Agent, Colonel Watson, in presence of a large gathering, comprising European and native officials, all connected with the Agency. The sword was manufactured by Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co. It is an excellent weapon, and bears the inscription, "To Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Dumri, for meritorious conduct, 6th April, 1888." Colonel Watson, in an able and well-conceived speech in Gujerathi, detailed the circumstances in connection with the deplorable and never-to-be-forgotten tragedy. He paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the late Kotwal, Mr. Bawa Mian, and eulogized the bravery and presence of mind of Mr. Sorabji. He expressed regret that Colonel Wodehouse, late in charge of the Kathiawar Agency, who appreciated Mr. Sorabji's service and got him the reward, was himself not present to present the sword to Mr. Sorabji. He, nevertheless, was much pleased to discharge this duty.

Mr. Sorabji's reply was brief but touching. He said he felt thankful to Colonel Watson for the reward, and still more thankful to him for the kind and courteous words which fell from his lips. He disclaimed any special merit, and attributed what happened to the will of God. Mr. Sorabji, who is a better swordsman than a penman, apparently forgot in his reply to make mention of Colonel Wodehouse and Khan Bahadur Dhunjeeshah Hormusji, the Station Magistrate. It was in fact the latter gentleman who brought his conduct to the prominent notice of Colonel Wodehouse. Mr. Sorabji has, however, I hear, personally tendered his thanks to the Khan Bahadoor, and written a letter to Colonel Wodehouse, expressing his heartfelt thanks to him.

The Moharrum has come and gone. This noisy festival, the tenth day of which is the anniversary of the death of Hussein, which took place on the 10th day of the month in the Hejira year 61, corresponding to A.D. 680, partakes more of *tamasha* than mourning. Only three *taziahs* were constructed in the civil station, but the noise was none the lesser. There were all the usual ingredients. Hindoo women followed the *taziahs* as they were being carried in procession through the streets in the *katel-ka-rat*, apparently beating their breasts but in fact beating hand over hand across the breasts. The old dames were perfect experts in this, and pretended to be in the deepest agony. The *taziah* constructed by the Agency Police was the largest, and several trees on the roads were required to be lopped off while it was being carried through the streets. The city people, under the impression that as the Thakore Saheb was in mourning he would resent the making of *taziahs* by them, had not constructed any ; but as soon as the Thakore Saheb came to know of this he very kindly gave them money and permitted them to do as they liked. It was very kind of the Thakore Saheb to so consider the religious feelings of his Mahomedan subjects. Crowds of spectators from the city and the adjoining villages had assembled in the civil station to witness the *tamasha*. The crowd was unprecedented. About 8,000 persons had assembled. About forty policemen, foot and mounted, were detailed on duty. They kept the people in very good order, and every thing passed off as successfully as could be desired.

The Rajkote Agency Police, four days ago, captured a notorious character, named Sagram, who had, about fourteen months ago, escaped from the Wadhwan Jail. This convict was arrested in the territory of the Brilkha Talukdar. The *barwatiahs* must have been cursing dearly both Colonel Watson and Mr. Mackay, for since the return of the former a very large number of dacoits have either been captured or destroyed. The present Political Agent has been connected with the district for the last twenty-five years, and he perfectly knows what is what and who is who. Mr. Mackay is a *pucca* detective, well up in his work, and his efforts are generally crowned with success.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 20.

WE are in the dull season, and there has not of late been much for a Baroda correspondent to write about. The weather is a provoking, rather than an inspiring, topic, and Bombay, with weather troubles of its own, is not likely to be much interested in ours. For days past it has been sultry, dusty, and uncomfortable, and only slaves of duty can avoid a wish to quit their post for fresh fields and pastures new. We are as badly off in the matter of rain as most other parts of Guzerat, and unless refreshing and invigorating showers visit us soon the agricultural outlook of the Gaekwar's Dominions will be serious. Prices of food-grains have already risen and the cattle are suffering.

The loyal subjects of the Gaekwar are not only looking to the skies for a sign of rain, but with almost equal expectancy they are awaiting the return of their ruler, of whom, I am happy to hear, excellent news has come from his mountain-retreat in bonnie, bracing Switzerland. His Highness's absences have, of course, been felt by his subjects, and it has been of no small advantage to the State that he has been able to leave behind him so capable and thoroughly-trusted a representative as his Dewan, Mr. Luximon Jaggonath. I hear that the Gaekwar will return about the 10th of October. Whenever he comes back he will find that he has been very faithfully served during his absence by the Minister and by the competent administrators who are associated with him in the Council. It is understood here that shortly before leaving Baroda the late Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel Berkeley, wrote to the Gaekwar speaking in the highest terms of Mr. Luximon Jaggonath and of the Council. If it is true that the nation is happy which has no annals it is equally true that the State which gives the British "Political" fewest occasions to intervene is the best administered, and I believe the records will show that this has really been characteristic of the administration of our present Dewan. I hear that his Excellency, who has about thirty years of good work on his record, and was lent to the Baroda State fifteen years ago at the request of the then Dewan, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, intends to retire from the British Service. He has sent in his papers through Sir Oliver St. John, who has recommended him for a special pension. I do not know what the official view of the matter is, but I do know that there is a general expectation here that the Supreme Government will find some means of showing their satisfaction with the way in which Mr. Luximon has served them and the Baroda State.

Though his Highness is still far away silence does not reign in the halls of his palaces. On Monday, the 10th instant, H. H. the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb and her two sons, Princes Fatehsinghrao and Jeysingrao, with the Commander-in-Chief and their suite, arrived here from Poona, in the best of health. For this auspicious occasion the station and the road to the place was gaily decorated with flags, arcades, foliage, and other adornments. The whole of the military turned out, and the chief officers of the State were present, the Agent to the Governor-General, who is now at Simla on Agency business—whither the Naib Dewan Manibhai Jasbhai and Rao Bahadur Bhatevadekar have proceeded—being represented by his Assistant. This was the first appearance in the capital of the younger prince, and so the day was observed as a holiday.

Both the Gunpati and the Mohurrum festivals have passed off as usual, and without the slightest manifestation of ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans. Considering what is going on in other parts of the country it is pleasant to have to report this, and the police authorities deserve commendation for the excellent arrangements made for the preservation of the peace.

Nothing definite seems to be known about the Maharajah's programme ; but it is understood that he comes here for the Dussera holidays, afterwards spending the hot season at Mahableshwar, and passing the winter in Kurree Praut, a province in his own dominions.

A STUDENT'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ensuing P.E. and First B.A. Examinations are going to be held on the 5th of November. The greatest of the Hindu festivals will not then have ended, and the poor students of different colleges will have to proceed to Bombay to undergo the severest trial. They will have to leave their homes before the Dewali day, and so to pass their days as tiresome guests at the houses of others, checking their own enjoyments and treading over those of others. These holidays are held in the same high respect as the Christmas holidays by the Christians. In these days the Hindus of all castes enjoy themselves widely, yet the poor students are obliged to forego the pleasures of home, and at the very time when fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, husbands and wives, all unite in harmony at home, coming from great distances, when "music, mirth and social glee speed on their wings the passing year" of the Hindus, and when the new year is to be hailed with joy, have to tire their patience with difficult things like algebra and trigonometry. We hope that the University authorities will sympathise with the students, and kindly postpone the examination days a little further.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 20. STUDENT.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his latest contribution to the *Contemporary Review*, anent the Indian National Congress, Sir W. W. Hunter offers us the following advice :—"I sincerely trust that the Congress will not allow any misstatements or perversions, however irritating, to tempt it out of its quiet and useful work. *It must remember that Government has never expressed one word of disapprobation with its proceedings.*"

The italics are mine, because I have reasons to take exception to the portion italicised, so far as this presidency is concerned. It has come to my knowledge from two different sources that the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, is circulating and distributing among all registered libraries and public institutions in this presidency a pamphlet in the Hindi language, containing the anti-Congress speech of the Maharaja of Benares. The pamphlet is posted to public institutions "On H. M.'s Service," by means of service postage stamps, and is franked by Mr. Gole, Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona. This must be under the orders and with the sanction of the Government of Bombay in the Educational Department. Both Sir W. W. Hunter and Mr. Lee-Warner were colleagues on the Education Commission of 1883. Their political opinions as to the present Indian problem perhaps differ very much ; but will Mr. Lee-Warner, as the responsible Secretary in charge of the Educational Department, explain why his Department and, through it, the Bombay Government are helping Raja Shivprasad and his master in the circulation of their Anti-Congress fads?

MEMBER, BOMBAY STANDING CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Gowalia Tank, Sept. 22.

THE Murree Brewery Company are opening an agency at Kharki, near Oghi, to supply the Black Mountain expeditionary force. The Company's coming will be the more welcome, says the *Pioneer*, that Reuter's latest telegrams are to be pasted on one end of their casks, and the latest Indian news on the other.

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If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madan & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

AN amusing and, on the whole, highly creditable performance was given in the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening by a troupe of Amateur Christy Minstrels. The object of the undertaking was to augment the funds of the Volunteer Club, and if the proprietors did not charge too high a price for the use of their theatre, it may be taken that the Club benefited to a considerable extent. The stalls and dress circle were well filled, but the pit and gallery were empty—a fact to be accounted for by the omission to arrange a popular price. But this, perhaps, was intentional. The Anglo-Indian "god" is just as little imperturbable and as far too critical for an amateur performance as his progenitor at home. However, the entertainment would bear criticism. As Christies every man of the principal performers was good, and the "corner-men" capital. The only pity is they appeared for positively one night only. The audience was coolly discriminating and only applauded with any sincerity those items on the programme which were really worthy of it. Bones's "Brown upside down," the comic quartette "The Runaway Musketers" (doubly comic when in the hands of the gentlemen who sang it on Saturday), Mr. Hanbury's "Killaloe" and Mr. R. P. Ess's "Dear me," earned and received very hearty applause. In the last of these were introduced some topical "hits," and principal of these was that which referred to Mrs. Mona Caird's particular subject, "Is marriage a failure." It ran thus :—

"If marriage is a failure as many o 'em say,
Tut, tut, tut, tut, tut, dear me.
It won't make much impression to take the bonds away,
Tut, tut, tut, tut, tut, dear me.
'Cause when a man's dissatisfied, he merely shuts the door
And lovely Angelina does anything but score,
A what a wreck he'd be, besides, with fifty mothers-in-law
Tut, tut, tut, tut, tut, dear me."

Verses like this would of course, have brought Messrs. Moore and Burgess to the Bankruptcy Court; but the sentiment is undoubtedly poetic even if somewhat lamely expressed, and it was appreciated and approved by the audience, so the author must construe a compliment. The entertainment closed with a laughable farce "Waxination gratis," which kept the house in a roar.

THE CENTENARY OF THE 4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

THE 4th Bombay Rifles celebrated their centenary on Saturday. Athletic sports formed the chief element in the rejoicings, and the day wound up with an early dance in the lines, and a nautch party for the men. Several native regiments,—about half a dozen—celebrate their centenary this year, but few of them have the grand record of the Rifles. From Seringapatam in 1789 till Afghanistan in 1878 and 1880 they had a glorious record. It was a very thoughtful suggestion to have sports for the men, and those who witnessed Jack sepoy on Saturday, from the youngest recruit to the staid havildar taking part in the fun and frolic of the hour, felt this. The competitions, or rather most of them, were thrown open to the garrison, but few from other regiments cared to enter the lists with the Riflemen, as no doubt the sports were looked upon as more for the men themselves than any others. This, too, accounted for the absence of any Volunteers taking part in the competitions. Lieutenant Fry was mainly responsible for the happy way in which the affair came off, though he had to be relieved on Saturday by Lieutenant Sangster. Major Forgett and the other officers of the regiment kept open house or rather "tent" on the ground, and all who were there partook of their hospitality.

Little need be said of the sports themselves ; they were of the usual kind. The "bile" race, the only mounted event—to be more accurate, "dismounted event"—in the programme which was open to Europeans was the item, which all looked forward to. A novelty in the competition was the fancy rig the competitors had to appear in. There were about six entries, and the endeavours to mount the animals were side splitting. Lieut. Bayley, in a fantastic dress, was the only one who managed to get a seat. Mr. D Saogne, in the heavy costume of a "Japanese warrior," caused a good deal of fun in the happy reckless way in which he repeated his attempts to seat himself after a dozen pills Lieut. Sinclair, as a "Happy Hopeful from the Emerald Isle," seemed to forget all the troubles of his country in the enjoyment of the hour on vaulting on the backs of the unruly brutes. Lieut. Keown, in the costume of a mild, cleanly "Madrassi," and Lieut. Sangster as a well-to-do "Kojah merchant," failed to persuade their mounts to be quiet. Lieut. Morris and another competitor, in the costume of a young "Turk," added to the fun, while the on-lookers were convulsed with laughter. Ever endeavour to bring the "bile" to sense and order failing, the competitors were given the option of a foot race, in which they took part with as much merriment, Mr. Morris winning as he liked. Mrs. La Touche then gave away the prizes at the close of the sports, and before the grounds were cleared a good deal of cheering went on for Mrs. La Touche, the officers, and the regiment.

The following are the results :—

HIGH JUMPS.

Private Ramanand ..... } tie, 4 ft. 9 in.
Do. Bhowani Sing ..... }

PUTTING THE SHOT.

Private Bhurma Sing..... 21 ft. 11 in.
Do. Mypatty Jadow ..... 21 ft. 4 in.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (CLOSED).

Private Hewaj Khan 1
Do. Hiralal..... 2
Do. Ramanand 3
Do. Shaik Ali..... 4

100 YARDS FLAT RACE FOR MEN OVER 21 YEARS' SERVICE (OPEN).

Naik Kassim Shah, M.B. 1
Private Dewjee Karnkar, 4th Rifles 2

LONG JUMP.

Private Bhowani Sing ..... 15 ft. 7 in.
Do. Dindor Khan..... 15 ft.

NATIVE OFFICERS' RACE.

Subehdar Itmeter Hunneter 1

POLE JUMP.

Private Ramanand..... 8 ft. 6 in.
Do. Bhowani Sing ..... 7 ft. 4 in.
Do. Lalmaleo ..... 7 ft. 3 in.

220 YARDS RACE FOR MEN OVER 15 AND UNDER 21 YEARS' SERVICE.

Havildhar

INDIAN NOTABILITIES.

MR. STEWART CUMBERLAND, in the London *Echo*, expresses his opinion on various Indian notabilities, which, with slight emendations, we give for what it is worth :—

SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

I do not like to throw stones at a man when he is down, but the Sirdar did not impress me favourably, and the conclusions I formed regarding him were at the time pretty well-known in Hyderabad. He formed one of the deputation appointed by the Nizam to attend her Majesty's Jubilee celebrations; and it to me seemed strange that a man with such a record should have obtained that coveted position.

I do not aim at being a prophet, but the day before Abdul's downfall I was lunching with an ex-Cabinet Minister, and the conversation turned upon India, and I gave my host a description of the state of affairs existing at Hyderabad, in which I included my impressions of the then all-powerful Sirdar, whose speedy downfall I ventured to predict. The next day like a bolt from out of a clear sky came a telegram announcing the Sirdar's suspension.

Abdul Huk, who had all the swagger and volubility of a Bengali Baboo, was a great favourite with London society, whom he feasted with great lavishness during his recent visit.

THE NIZAM AS A SUBJECT.

As a subject for thought-reading, the Nizam was not quite so good as some of the other princes with whom I experimented; he was too nervous and impetuous for any sustained concentration of thought, but I managed to do one or two very interesting experiments with him. But with Sir Salar Jung, who, when he likes to exert himself, is a man of considerable concentration of thought, I had some very remarkable successes; and he was undoubtedly the best "subject" I experimented with during my stay in India.

The Maharajah of Mysore, a very intelligent man, and the Thakore of Bhavnagar (probably the most enlightened ruler in India) were two of my best subjects.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar Jung is a fairly able honest man, and is well-informed, and his recent visit to England served (if such a thing were possible) to strengthen his regard for us. At present he is in the shade; but to-morrow may see him once more in power; who knows? Hyderabad is a hot bed of intrigue; and one day one party has the upper hand, the next day another, and so on and so on, until the on-looker is bewildered as to which is which. Hyderabad Residency is considered the blue ribbon of Indian diplomacy, and the Resident there certainly has no sinecure.

MEHDI ALI.

One of the most competent and painstaking ministers of the Nizam's is Mehdi Ali, who is, I understand, shortly to visit this country in connection with what is called the "Hyderabad-Deccan Affair." He is a man not only thoroughly conversant with all matters relating to his own State, but he is well acquainted with Indian affairs generally. Mehdi Ali is a man of undoubted probity, and his loyalty is altogether unquestionable. In India it invariably happens that the more corrupt a native is, the more disloyal he is; and I cannot help thinking that Abdul Huk, in spite of his numerous friends in England, would not have proved the paragon of loyalty that he was supposed to be.

THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

The most superstitious of the Indian native princes is the Maharajah of Cashmere; and I shall never forget the expression of awe with which he regarded me when I succeeded in reading his thoughts.

His Highness thought of a word in *Dogra* (a Cashmerian hill *Patois*)—a language of which, needless to say, I knew absolutely nothing, yet I experienced no difficulty in writing the word on the wall of his palace in *Dogra* characters. His Highness was very anxious to secure my services for his State, and he seemed to be quite disappointed when he found that I was altogether unable to accept the post which he was desirous of conferring upon me. It appears that he had little or no faith in his advisers, and his great object in retaining me was that I might be able to read their thoughts, and tell him when they lied, and if they were becoming unduly rich at his expense.

A PRESENT FROM HIS HIGHNESS.

His Highness sent my wife a shawl (worth about £200) as a souvenir, which, after many vicissitudes, finally reached us; for each official, through whose hands it passed, appeared to have acquired an unaccountable affection for it, and it was solely owing to the energetic action of Sir Oliver St. John (whom I have to thank for many little kindnesses whilst in India), then Resident at Cashmere, that the shawl ever arrived at its destination.

The Indian Princes, whilst making much of me whenever I visited their States, were in some cases inclined to look upon me with something akin to awe. Several of them thought me supernaturally endowed, whilst many a peccant minister would shut up his thoughts, as it were, whenever he met me, or avoid me whenever he saw me coming.

In time of trouble I could, I think, turn my influence in some of these Native States to good account.

RE-ENACTING A MURDER.

As in Europe so in the East people were constantly asking me if I could apply thought-reading to the detection of crime, especially in the matter of unravelling murder mysteries; and on one occasion a Rajah got me to re-enact, with him as "subject," the details of a murder which he had seen committed, which I did (with the exception of course of the actual killing of the person selected as the victim) to his Highness's complete satisfaction, who made me a present of the dagger, an antique weapon of great beauty, with which the experiment was performed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excepts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th instant :—

A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

Submitted report to the Sanitary Commissioner (transferred from the Marine Department) by the Acting Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, dated 3rd ultimo, complaining that the s. s. Lombardy had been taken straight into dock on her arrival from China on the 28th July last, without any reference to him, notwithstanding the fact that two, if not more, deaths from cholera had occurred on board before she left China. The Health Officer says further that she was in quarantine for three days at Singapore and visited daily by the Health Officer, and then disinfected and granted pratique, and that at Penang and Colombo she received clean bills of health. He maintains that the pilot should have enquired if there had been infectious disease during the voyage, and that the Captain should have reported the facts; and asks that the Port authorities may be asked to make a strict investigation. Submitted also report by Port Officer that he does not consider the pilot to blame. The steps proposed in the Chairman's minute, dated 5th instant, modified as suggested by Mr. Campbell, should be taken, namely, that a report should be sent to Government to the effect that the pilot ought to have ascertained not only whether there was at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, but also whether there had been any during the voyage, but that this has apparently not been the practice; that the Port Officer has now issued orders that it be done in future, and that under the circumstances the Trustees cannot seriously blame the pilot. Also to express the opinion that in Section I. of Appendix A, first line, after the words "on board of which there is" there should be added the words "or has been," and that for "epidemic disease," "infectious disease" should be substituted. Also to propose to Government to alter Pilotage Bye-law No. 58 as follows :—"Before boarding a vessel the pilot will ascertain whether there is *or has been during the voyage* any *infectious* disease on board. If there is, *or has been*, and the *disease* be, &c., &c., as in the present rule, the additions and alterations being italicised. Also that "If there is or only has been one or two cases during the voyage" should read "If there is or has been during the voyage only one or two cases."

DAMAGE TO THE HARBOUR WALL.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 15th instant, reporting that on the same morning, about 5-30, the s. s. Eden Hall, ran into the harbour wall, south of Dock Master's office steps, and displaced a large portion of the facing and coping stones: and intimating that as the facing is in a dangerous state he has taken the repairs in hand at once. The Trustees approve of the repairs to the wall having been taken in hand at once. Sanction to the expenditure should be applied for when the amount is known.

IT was inevitable, observes a contemporary, that the Amir Abdur Rahman, who has died almost as many times as Osman Digma, should perish once at least during the present excitements in Afghanistan. Still Tashkend is hardly likely to be the first place to get the news of such an occurrence if it were genuine. Reuter probably would not telegraph out the demise of General Boulanger on the strength of a rumour from Pondicherry.

GOA JOURNALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 20th instant, your correspondent, "A Bombayite," has given a true account of the depraved state of Goa journalism. "Only a few weeks ago," says your correspondent, "a Goanese journal, published in this country, had the audacity to write of the British nation in the most insolent manner." I would supplement this remark by saying that the "Goanese journal, published in this country," has repeatedly revelled in disloyal comments regarding the British Government and its officers. Government, I believe, is supplied by the Reporter on the Native Press with translations of passages relating to Government which appear in the vernacular papers. It would not be amiss, I think, if in the same manner the Portuguese Translator to Government were required to furnish Government with a true translation of all the articles reflecting on the Government, which are published by the Goanese journals in this presidency. If this is done, Government will doubtless soon be led to consider the desirability not only of excluding from "its service the ungrateful foreigners" referred to by your correspondent, but also of making them understand that in British territories they cannot indulge with impunity in disloyal and seditious utterances as they do in their own country, as we have seen from the extracts you have recently published regarding the state of affairs in Goa.—

Sept. 22. LOYALTY.

THE MOYLAN CASE.

THE full text of the Rangoon Recorder's order on Mr. Moylan's case has now been published, and is as follows :—

"If this had been Mr. Moylan's first offence I should have been disposed to say that some exemplary punishment ought to be awarded; but this is not Mr. Moylan's first offence: this is not the first occasion on which he has been called to account for improper conduct as a barrister. Mr. Moylan is well aware of this. It was not within the knowledge of the Judges of this Court when Mr. Moylan was admitted an advocate here, on the 8th September 1885, that he had only eight months before been struck off the rolls of one of her Majesty's Colonial Courts, or I need hardly say he would never have been admitted as an advocate in these Courts. There was, unfortunately, no rule requiring advocates to declare where they had previously practised, or if they had ever been struck off the rolls of any other courts. Had there been such a rule Mr. Moylan could never have been enrolled in Rangoon in September 1885. The matter came to the notice of the Judges here and they called upon Mr. Moylan for an explanation. He stated he had submitted the matter to the Benchers of his Inn—King's Inn, Dublin—and that after report by a Committee the Benchers had declared that no ground existed for their taking any action against him as a barrister in Ireland. Mr. Moylan submitted that this declaration exonerated him from the stigma which had been cast on his professional character. Mr. Moylan, so lately as the 15th January 1885, was struck off the rolls of the Supreme Court of Grenada on three charges of a very grave character. In the case of the Grenada Government, *versus* Moylan the jury found against the defendant; and the Court of Appeal endorsed the verdict and expressed itself on Mr. Moylan's conduct in putting forward a setoff as an afterthought and fraudulent, and that Mr. Moylan's conduct was seriously compromised and unworthy of that which should be expected of a barrister or gentleman. The facts disclosed gross misconduct on the part of Mr. Moylan in his capacity as solicitor in appropriating to his own use costs recovered on behalf of the Grenada Government, he having already been paid his full costs by the Grenada Government, his then client; and in concealing from the said Government that he had been paid the costs by Mr. Stanislaus, the owner of the Kathleen, and when ordered to pay up these costs, in putting forward a fictitious and fraudulent bill of costs by way of a set-off. Secondly, in the case of Galloway *versus* Prince, the jury found that a lease obtained by the plaintiff, upon the strength of which he was seeking to eject the defendant, was obtained by fraud, and that the evidence in that case showed that such lease was for the benefit of Mr. Moylan and that Mr. Moylan was a party participating in and was to take the benefit of the transaction. This was found by the jury to be fraudulent; and the Appellate Court confirmed the finding of the jury on Mr. Moylan's appeal, and expressed their opinion that Mr. Moylan's character was compromised by the facts appearing in the said case. Thirdly, the proceedings in the matter of Edward Kyran, when an application was made on behalf of Westhead and Co. The facts in this instance disclosed that Mr. Moylan was guilty of grave misconduct in having used monies, to the extent of £60, recovered and received by him in December 1883 for his then clients, Westhead and Co., and which monies, with the exception of £11, he had failed to pay the said Westhead and Co., though frequently called upon to do so, and frequently promising to do so. When the Chief Justice directed the said Mr. Moylan to pay forthwith the amount which was admittedly due by him, he further delayed and attempted to defeat the rights of his former clients to the monies in his hands, and received by him for them as their solicitor, by appealing from the order of the Chief Justice aforesaid. These are the charges for which Mr. Moylan was struck off the rolls off the Grenada Supreme Court, and this order is still in full force and the effect of them, so far as the Judges know, is against Mr. Moylan. Mr. Moylan might have appealed to the Privy Council, but he has not thought proper to do so.

"I have said this matter would not have been brought up against Mr. Moylan if the question of his fitness as an advocate of this Court had not to be considered with reference to this particular case; but now the question has to be considered, and anything connected with Mr. Moylan's previous professional career becomes relevant and important in considering the value to be placed on his testimony with regard to his conduct and the charges he has made against honourable men in this case, and on the question of his fitness to be continued as an advocate of this Court. His words are :—' I called attention to the charges made against me which had been inquired into, and from which I have been exonerated by what, I submit, was the highest possible tribunal.'

"These remarks have reference to the period of Mr. Moylan's admission to practise here, when no decision had been given by the Benchers. There were three charges against Mr. Moylan, and the Committee of Benchers considered two of them: as to one, they held that the matter might fairly become the subject of controversy without attributing to Mr. Moylan such professional misconduct as would disentitle him to remain a member of the Irish Bar; as to the other the Committee held that they had no means of investigating the truth of the conflicting statements in relation to the case, or to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the truth of the charges alleged against him. They further reported they had endeavoured to ascertain whether the English Inns of Court had in any instance disbarred a member upon the sole authority and judgment of a Colonial Court, depriving him of the right to practise in the Colony; but they had been informed that no such case had arisen. The Committee therefore reported that, apart from the order of the Colonial Court depriving Mr. Moylan of his right to practise, they were not in a position to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the truth of the charges alleged against him. They considered that the question of the efficacy of a Colonial Court and the the weight attacked to it as affecting the status of a member of the Bar in Ireland should be determined by the whole body of Benchers. Upon this report the Benchers resolved that they were not prepared to take any action in the matter of the resolution dated 2nd November 1885, so that when Mr. Moylan was admitted an advocate of this court he had not even that resolution in his favour.

In his explanation of the 16th September 1886 Mr. Moylan also makes reflections of an improper character on the Judges of Grenada. After reference to the Benchers and receipt from them of the papers, the Judges here decided not to take further action in the absence of a rule such as would have prevented Mr. Moylan's admission; and as he had got admittance, they were willing to give him every chance of retrieving his position for himself. They had behaved most loyally towards Mr. Moylan; and neither by word nor action did they do anything to injure Mr. Moylan professionally or otherwise. They were willing to give him every chance, and they expected that the fact of this part of his previous history being known to them would have made him particulaly careful and circumspect. If Mr. Moylan had not committed himself in so serious a manner they would not used this matter against him; but now that he had again been guilty of gross misconduct, the question arises whether he would be deterred from similar misconduct by any such punishment as suspension, and whether he is a fit and proper person to be an advocate of this Court. This course has not been adopted without much thought and anxious consideration, and only resolved upon in the interests of courts of justice and of the public. The time has come when the matter can no longer be passed by, and the Judges would be wanting in their duty if they did not review the whole situation in connection with Mr. Moylan, and express their deliberate opinion that, both in respect of the charges which Mr. Moylan has brought in the present case and of his past history, he is not a fit and proper person to be an advocate of this Court. Mr. Moylan's license will therefore be withdrawn, and his name struck off the roll of advocates."

Mr. Moylan proceeded by the last mail to Calcutta and a copy of this order has been applied for with a view, it is said, of appealing to the High Court there.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

AN Army Circular, as we have already stated notifies that, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the Hyderabad Contingent, certain changes in the conditions of service have been authorised. The number of British officers for each regiment will be increased from four to six, one to be added during the current year, and one during 1889-90. The batteries of the contingent will be linked together, and all enlistments, after the 31st of October, will be made for all four. Similarly the Cavalry regiments of the contingent will be linked together. The Infantry will be linked in two regiments of three battalions each, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd forming one regiment, the 4th, 5th, and 6th the second. All enlistments in any battalion will be for all three battalions. The liability of recruits to transfer from battalions or regiments will only come into operation in case of war.

An active and garrison reserve will be formed under Act 4 of 1888. These reserves will for the present be limited to the Infantry. Free passes by rail will be granted to native commission and non-commissioned officers proceeding on furlough. All recruits enlisted elsewhere than at regimental head-quarters will receive full pay from the date of enlistment, as well as marching batta or free carriage for baggage, to the date of joining. The good conduct pay of Rs. 2 per mensem now allowed after nine years' service will be given after six years' service. Good conduct pay of Rs. 3 per mensem will be allowed after 10 years, instead of 15. The annual allowance in aid of half mounting is raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, with effect from the 1st of January 1888. The present invalid pension after 20 years' service is abolished prospectively for all soldiers enlisted after the 31st of October, 1887, and the ordinary pension will be granted on completion of 21 years' service. This pension will also be admissible after 21 years' service to all now in the service. The superior rate will be granted after 32 years' service. The scale of gratuities for short service commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men enlisted after the 31st of October next, who may be discharged as unfit for further service, will be for those above 15 and under 21 years' service a gratuity of 12 months' pay of rank, including good conduct pay.

DURBAR IN THARRAWADDY.

THE Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner on the 20th inst. in the Tharrawaddy district passed off most successfully. In his address to the assembly Sir Charles Crosthwaite congratulated the people on the bountiful rain and good harvest prospects, and urged the adoption of measures to improve and cleanse village sites, thus removing causes of sickness. The district, he said, unfortunately produced many criminals and had been harassed by gangs of outlaws, and he then quoted the Pegu proverb: "The Tharrawaddy man comes to you with a law book in one hand and a *dah* in the other."

Sir Charles then went on to say that the majority of people in the district, as elsewhere, were good, law-abiding people: but, he added, they were to blame for not assisting Government more than they did. He defended the policy of disarmament, as it had been found that the people would not combine for self-defence, and late events had shown that it would be madness to give guns to people who misused them or gave them up to dacoits. He then alluded to the successful efforts of Mr. Todd-Naylor, to whom he referred as "the courageous and energetic officer who now governs you." Only three gangs were left to be disposed of, and the Chief Commissioner thought it would take a very short time to destroy them if the well-disposed portion of the population would help; and then the latter would be relieved of the extra police taxation. Sir Charles in regard to this said :—"If you do not like it, help the Government to destroy the dacoits. You can see for yourselves we are in earnest. You see the way English officers and some of your own countrymen never spare themselves: how they run every risk from the bullet of the dacoit and the unhealthiness of the jungles. Night and day they never cease to work for you; if you would labour for yourselves as much, or even half as much, as these officers are labouring for you, you would be free from dacoits and all additional taxation in a month." The Chief Commissioner concluded with the following remarks :—

"I now come to a matter which has brought great discredit on this district, namely, the wicked attempt that was made to wreck a train. The Government knows the people who originated it, the men who joined it, and the motives which induced them to join. Most of the men who joined were young and foolish, and it is to be hoped they do not understand what would have been the effect of their acts. It is hardly possible they really intended to kill hundreds of their countrymen without any reason or object. They were acting like madmen. They had some vague hope of plunder and gain, and some foolish notion that they were helping in a scheme for the restitution of the Burman kingdom. Their object was frustrated, and they gained nothing but misery and punishment for themselves, while they have done no harm to the Government. Foolish and malicious people have stated and written in the newspapers that you people of Tharrawaddy have done this wicked act to show your hatred to Government and your dissatisfaction with the extra taxes which, on account of the state of the district and your own conduct, have been imposed upon you. I never believed for one moment this wicked accusation brought against you on account of the acts of a small number of foolish and ignorant men led by some half-insane fanatics. The story is a falsehood, invented and promulgated by persons who had a desire to sow dissension between you and the officers who are doing their best to protect and help you. I know that a great majority of the people of Tharrawaddy look upon the crime these foolish men attempted with as much abhorence as I do, and are as glad that the prompt action of the district officers and the timely information given by one of your own countrymen, whose name will always be held up for praise, and whom I had much pleasure in rewarding, enabled the Government to frustrate it. Government will not be deterred from any measures it thinks necessary by any criminal act, and any repetition of an offence of this sort will only lead to the imposition of fresh taxes for the support of such additional police as may be necessary. You are not overburdened in any way. Last year the punitive police assessment was 21½ annas on each household. This year the assessment will be about 21 annas and 5 pie a head. One-third will be collected when the capitation tax is collected, and the rest when the land revenue is realised. If before that time order has been restored, and you show an active desire to help the Government, a part of the assessment will be remitted. It is impossible for the Government to assure you good harvests and health: but every consideration has been and will be shown to you, and remissions will always be promptly made when necessary. Last year, when the crops failed, Rs. 32,000 were remitted. Government rent is not heavy; as a people, you are well off, and have reason to be thankful that when misfortunes arrive, as they come on all people, the Government will assist you. Government officers are always moving about among you. You cannot complain that your petitions are unheard or your real and reasonable grievances unremedied. From what I have said do not imagine I am forgetful of the very many among you who are truly attached to the British Government, or of the hundreds of excellent Burman officers who serve faithfully and well here as elsewhere. I refer only to the minority of people who favour disorder. I ask you, the good and loyal, to make your influence more felt, and to be more active in the support of what is good. The names of many who have set you a splendid example I will now enumerate, and then reward them for their services."—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

A CURIOUS CREATURE.—A Calcutta paper writes :—"During the Moharrum festivities at Howrah a rare specimen of a man was exhibited. He is said to have been brought from Nepaul where he was found in a cave some six months ago. His arms are no thicker than an ordinary ruler; his feet about six inches; his legs deformed and contracted and, but for their connection with a human living body, they could hardly be recognised as human limbs, being covered with fleshy and bony tumours. His features are of the Nepaulese type, and he has black hair and a toothless mouth, living only upon milk. A perfect impersonation of inertia. He lies on a miserable pallet from which he is lifted in the arms of the exhibitor, and appeared to have swallowed a ramrod, for he was taken up like a log of wood without band or joint. He is alleged to be of some preposterous age, but the color of his hair and his unwrinkled features do not support he assertion. His nails are several inches longer than his fingers and he is supposed by the Hindus to be some *rishi* or saint."

A YEAR'S CENTENARIANS.

THE *St. James's Gazette* publishes a list of thirty-six centenarians who have come before its notice during the year :—

September, 1887.—Mrs. Cant (1), residing at Pertenhall, near St. Neots, attained her hundredth year. She still enjoyed excellent health and was a constant attendant at chapel on Sundays. On the 24th Mr. Louis Lewis (2), a native of Rochester, but who had emigrated to New Zealand, completed his 103rd year. On the 28th, Mr. Thomas James (3) died at Abercarn, at the age of 100 years, having retained all his faculties to within a few days of his death.

October, 1887.—Mrs. Anne Clare (4), residing in Fish-street-hill, entered upon her hundredth year being the youngest of a family of twenty-two children. Mrs. Charlotte Pigot (5) died at Whittington Rectory, Kirby, Lonsdale, in her 103rd year. On the 30th, Mrs. Magaret Brace (6) died at Tipatrish Farm, Pembrey, at the age of 104 years. She was in excellent health up to a fortnight before her decease.

November, 1887.—On Sunday, the 6th, Mrs. Mary Rees (7), a widow, residing near Cilycwm, celebrated her hundredth birthday by walking a long distance to attend divine service. The old lady was in vigorous health and remarkably quick-sighted. In this month died Mrs. Stevens (8), of Breaston, in her 101st year. Her centenary had been previously commemorated by the placing of a clock in the tower of Breaston Church. Miss Jane Gibson (9), the founder of the "John Gibson Bursaries," in Glasgow University, died at Blythswood-square, Glasgow, aged 102 years and 6 months. With the exception of a slight deafness all her faculties remained unimpaired until a few days before her death.

December, 1887.—In this month Peter Laing (10), "the Patriarch of Elgin," was still able to load a cart and maintain himself in an independent way at the age of 104 years. According to the treasurer of a fund then being raised for his support, Laing was "possessed of vitality that might enable him to live for many years to come." Mr. George Silvester (11), the oldest medical practitioner in England, died at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in his 100th year. Agnes Mac-Andrew (12), of Lawrencekirk, was born on Christmas Day, 1787, and at the age of 100 years retained possession of all her faculties. On the 27th Mrs. Mary Brown (13) died at her residence in Castlegate, Grantham, in her 101st year, all her faculties remaining unimpaired to the last.

January, 1888.—William Lawrence (14) died at St. Mary Cray, Kent, aged 101 years and 9 months. Miss Harriet Williams (15) died at Ramsgate, at the age of 104 years, having been in the enjoyment of good health up to within a few days of her death. Margaret Ross (16)—known as "Kitty" Ross—the widow of a soldier whom she accompanied through the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, died in Walsall Workhouse, having just completed her 103rd year. This is the third instance recorded within two years of a soldier's widow who had followed her husband in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo living to be more than a hundred years old. In this month John Sullivan (17) was living in Greenwich Workhouse, aged 101 years.

February, 1888.—Mrs. Birch (18) died at Warrington, at the age of 100 years and 6 months. On the 16th died Miss Ann Ayliff (19) of Moulton, near Spalding, in the hundredth year of her age. In this month also John Macdonald (20) died at Beauly, N.B., at the age of 104.

March, 1888.—The Reverend B. Edwards (21) attained his hundredth year on the 2nd of this month, having held the rectory of Ashill, in Norfolk, seventy-five years. On the 3rd Mrs. Kilner (22) celebrated her hundredth birthday at Mexborough. Mrs. Mary Fraser (23) died at Perth at the age of 106 years. A Waterloo veteran named Phillips (24) died at Selly Oak, near Birmingham, aged 100.

April, 1888.—An Ilfracombe centenarian, Mrs. Jane Hinde (25), died on the 3rd of this month; and on the 23rd an inmate of the Isle of Thanet Workhouse (26) celebrated his 100th birthday.

May, 1888.—Mrs. English (27) attained her 101st year at Sheffield. Her hearing and eyesight were still excellent, and her health good. The widow (28) of Mr. Alderman Armstrong, late of Huntingdon, died this month at the age of 100. Mr. Norman Macdonald (29), a native of the Isle of Harris and a survivor of the Battle of Waterloo, died at the reputed age of 110 years.

June, 1888.—In this month died the oldest inhabitant of Ely, Mrs. Catherine Benton (30), age 101 years, having retained the use of all her faculties almost to the last. On the 22nd, at her residence, Westbury, Wiltshire, died Miss Sarah Barnes (31) in her 102nd year. This lady had survived her mother for more than one hundred years.

July, 1888.—John Macdonnell (32), who took an active part in the rebellion of '98, died in county Meath at the great age of 112 years. There is said to be no doubt as to the euthenticity of this fact.

August, 1888.—In the course of this month there died at Birtley, a village in Durham, a woman, named Mary Long (33), at the age of 110 years. She leaves a sister (34), still living, aged 104. A brother (35) died a few months ago aged 100 years. At Eatonplace died Mrs. Susan Moore (36), the widow of Mr. Robert Moore, in the 110th year of her age.

Of the thirty-six persons above-mentioned, twenty-three are women and thirteen men. Of thirty-one last year, twenty-six were women. In 1886 there were thirty-three persons, twenty-four women, and nine men.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

To speak to the Minutes of the order of reference.

414-87—Little, S F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji and others vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Tobin and R, and Janardhen G.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

505-87—D S Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari vs Rukhmabai and others—Wadia and G, and in person—Part heard.

30-87 Jefferson, B and D—Sakharam Gungaram Udar vs Tulsibai and others—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersay Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.

10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor vs Mannoo Enna Loon—In person.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another vs Lalloobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji, B. B.

4-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Lallji Cutchra and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D

326-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lalloe and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and in person.

135-88—Jefferson, B and D—Shapurji Hormusji vs F Ahrle—Winter, B and B.

324-87—Mulji B B—Gordhundas Khatao and another vs Khetsidas Hurmukhrai—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For investigation of pauperism.

29-88—In person—Bhicaiji vs Luxmibai—Chalk, W and S—(To appeal in *forma pauperis.*)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal and D—Part head.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosein Vazir—Wadia and G.

434-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Meherabi—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S, F and F—Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt, CSI, vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh,—Macfarlane, E and H.

95-88—A. F. Turner—Yessebai vs Paroobai and another—Venayekrao, H.

470-87—Jefferson, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderjee, and others vs Bai Jamnabai.—Little, S F and N.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Indian Flour Mill and Manufacturing Company, Limited—Mulji Hunsraj—Petitioner—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
Undefended New Long Causes.

309-88—Nanu and H—Gunput Poondlik vs Pudma Maloo and another.

311-88—Payne, G and S—C Lowe and another vs W H Nebel.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

164-88—Bomanji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soorti vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawala—Thakurdas, D and C.

133-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Salegram Chojumul vs Santlal Beharilal—Tyabji and D.

184-88—Wadia and G—Thacker Goverdhundas Pitamber vs Thomas Rogers—Winter, B and B.

191-88—Crawford and B—Ravji Venayek Juggonath Sunkerset vs Luxmibai and another—Craigie, L and O.

196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashew Bapoo Shenday vs Thucker Juwa Visram—Mansuklal and D.

199-88—T A Bland—Beramji Bomanji vs Ballaji Juggonath Kotari—Tyabji and D.

"FAITH CURES" IN AMERICA.

THE faith-cure meetings which have been in progress at Oak Ridge Park, just north of the Springfield city limits, for more than three weeks, says the *New York Herald*, are beginning to attract wide attention :—

They were conducted by Mrs. Maria B. Woodworth, who is extensively known as an evangelist of the faith-cure order. She is assisted by her husband and two young ladies, Allie Daggett and Emma Eisenberg, who were converted under Mrs. Woodworth's ministrations over two years ago, and have ever since devoted themselves to the propagation of the faith as held and taught by Mrs. Woodworth, and are most zealous co-labourers with her. They have a tent on the ground in which all their meetings are held, and have quarters near by, in which they live in a style as modest as that of the primitive Christians, depending almost entirely on the contributions of their friends in the faith for their subsistence, and, "labouring on, day after day, for the conversion of souls, giving little thought as to how they shall be fed or wherewithal they shall be clothed;" but, as Mrs. Woodworth proudly puts it, "taking no thought for these things, knowing the Lord will provide." Mrs. Woodworth makes no pretence of having any education for the work of a preacher beyond what the Holy Spirit has given her. She does not even pretend to know what she is going to preach about when she comes to the meeting, and trusts to the inspiration of the time to put words in her mouth. Sometimes she does not attempt a sermon, but merely exhorts, hears the testimony of those present who have experienced bodily or spiritual benefit, or both, sings a few hymns and then calls the sinners to the altar for prayers.

The crowds which come forward at these calls, day after day, may be said to be even painfully interesting to see. They embrace people apparently with all the ills to which human flesh is heir—some, indeed, which ordinarily one would say even supreme power could not remove. Against all these terrible ills she marches forth with more than heroic fortitude, saying, 'God can cure the very worst diseases. He made this wonderful machine, the body, and do you suppose He has not machinary enough in His shop to keep it in repair? If He cannot do that, how is it possible for Him to cure the soul, which is infinitely more complicated and is disordered from the beginning?' It merely takes prayer and faith to bring the power down. Trust in God, and the worst that can happen this poor body of yours will flee away. And then suppose it shouldn't—but it will—isn't the salvation of your soul worth the effect? For at the resurrection God will straighten out all your bodily deformities, and you'll be all right then anyway." Thus she runs on, interspersing her talk with tales of marvellous cures that have taken place under her ministrations, winding up each with "Bless the Lord!" or "Give God the glory!" Changing her manner, and shouting, "Let everybody sing now, and see how good it is to praise the Lord, she strikes up, 'Tis the old-time religion, It can cure the soul and body, And it's good enough for me.'" Then she strikes out again with fresh vigour, warns sinners not to come to the meetings in hopes to secure the alleviation of their bodily pains merely to be able to live a while longer in sin. The stories of repeated faith cures at this meeting are almost endless, and are told with all the particularity of the miraculous.

One of them is thus related :—Mrs. Richard Stall, of Springfield, Mo., had been afflicted for 17 years, her malady being traced to jumping from a hayloft when she was about 13. Of late years she had been perfectly helpless. She was carried to the cars on a stretcher, and sent on when her friends believed she would not survive the journey. She arrived, however, and was carried into the open meeting in the tent, where, as Mrs. Woodworth states it, the Lord healed her, and she got up and walked. She left for her Missouri home last Thursday evening, saying she would prepare himself for the work of faith-cure evangelisation. A Mr. and Mrs. Stansel came from Macoupin County, labouring under a complication of ills, "all working against each other," as Mrs. Woodworth says. They professed to be cured through the exercise of faith, and have since written from their home that they are cured, and no doubt about it. Mr. M. E. Cantring, of this city, gave his evidence by saying :—"For seven years past I was unable to lie in bed. I came to the meeting three weeks ago, got converted, thank God! and now I am well. I went home that night, lay down and slept like a baby all night, and have slept soundly ever since."

George Baker, an old man living outside of the city, said in very broken English :—"Through the help of God and the lady here I am cured, too. I came to the meeting here with cataract on the eyes. I had to be led into the tent. Now I can see two blocks away, and can read without spectacles." Mrs. Mary M'Kinney was carried into the meeting on Thursday afternoon. She had some form of paralysis in her feet and legs, and had not walked for four years. Mrs. Woodworth prayed for her and assured her she could stand if she had faith enough. The poor woman turned her pale despairing face towards heaven, stretched out her hands and cried: "Lord Jesus set me upon my feet." Immediately she stood up. She was helped to the platform, where, in the presence of the congregation, she stamped her feet on the floor in utter surprise that she could use them at all. Encouraged to use them, she walked up and down the platform a few times, and then turning quickly about she clasped Mrs. Woodworth in her arms shouting, "You are surely an angel sent from heaven."

It would be easy to multiply the stories these people relate as their experiences, but one more only need be given, and that because it contains the claim of a child being cured through the faith of its mother. Mrs. James Howett, of Riverton, brought in her little girl, who was apparently a hopeless cripple from the effects of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The little thing, she says, had not been able to stand for nearly a year, and for four months past had subsisted on milk and occasionally a bit of sugar or candy. She claims it was almost instantly healed, in answer to the prayers of herself and Mrs. Woodworth, and is now running around everywhere and is growing fat and rosy.

PARACHUTES.

A LONDON contemporary with singular appropriateness has, in connection with the recent "leap from the clouds" and the ballooning experiments at home, prepared a history of the parachute and its uses, which we give below :—

The parachute appears to have been practically unknown to the western world until it was adopted by aeronants as a provision against the risks attendant upon a too rapid descent of the balloon to which it was attached. It was regarded as a kind of lifeboat in which the voyager might put off at any sign of danger to the larger ship of the air. But, though nothing is precisely known of its origin as an invention, the parachute has been used in the East for centuries, and there are numerous records—mostly of disasters—which prove that the old fable of Icarus is founded upon a deeply-seated human aspiration. Parachutes, not widely different from those adopted by Europeans, have been long employed by the Siamese, who are pretty successful in their downward flights from towers and mountain tops. But perhaps the earliest historic notice of what to all intents and purposes was a parachute is given by Knolles in his "History of the Turkish Empire." In order to celebrate the visit of an Imperial guest to Constantinople in 1147, a Turk undertook to descend from a lofty tower, and to alight at the distance of a furlong from its base. The adventurous man was "girt in a long and large white garment, gathered into many plaits and foldings, made on purpose for the gathering of the wind, wherewith the foolish fellow had vainly persuaded himself to have hovered in the air, as do birds upon their wings, or to have guided himself, as are ships with their sails." This ill-advised voyager fell with such violence that he broke nearly every bone in his body. Scottish history supplies us with the record of a similar attempt nearer home. A prisoner thus essayed to escape from the battlements of Stirling Castle; but though the result was not quite according to his anticipations, he at least had the good fortune to descend upon a friendly heap of straw.

But to come to modern times. One of the earliest attempts to operate with a scientifically constructed machine was made by a Frenchman named Le Normand, who in 1783 launched himself from a high tower at Lyons, and managed to alight in safety. This was followed in England by Blanchard, who in 1785—having previously made an experiment with a dog—descended from a balloon in a parachute, but fell with such precipitancy that he was to be congratulated upon no more serious mishap than a broken leg. The first entirely successful descent in England was made by M. Garnarin, who, having first equally astonished and delighted his own countrymen, visited this country in 1802. Garnerin, without doubt, had a real genius for his perilous vocation, and the account which he has left of his English feat reveals qualities of mind and body which might have performed much truer service to humanity. He ascended in his balloon from an enclosure near North Audley-street and when at a great height (estimated at over 4,000 feet) prepared to trust himself to his parachute. He thus records the feelings of that critical moment :—"I felt my courage confirmed by the certainty of my combinations being just. I then took out my knife, and with a hand firm from a conscience void of reproach, and which had never been lifted against any one but in the field of victory, I cut the cord. My balloon rose, and I felt myself precipitated with a velocity which was only checked by the sudden unfolding of my parachute. I saw that all my calculations were just, and my mind remained calm and serene." Garnerin's descent was extremely gradual, occupying nearly 10 minutes; and

THREE LETTERS OF ADDISON.

The following letters of Addison's to Bishop Hough (preserved in private hands) are published by the *Athenæum*. The first of them furnished materials for a paper (No. 101) in the *Guardian* and the character given in it of the French was also embodied in a letter to C. Montagu, which is printed in Aikin's 'Life.' There also the greater part of the second is printed, with verbal differences, from what must have been an original draft, without date, the copy here given being taken from the letter as actually sent to the bishop. Some sentences found in the draft are not found in this copy, but the notice of the Principality of Orange is an addition :—

"My Lord,—I have bin lost in the Country for above half a year, where the few opportunitys I had of seeing any thing out of the common road have freed your Lordship from the trouble my Letters woud have giv'n you. The only Advantage I have met with besides getting the Language was to see the temper and manners of the people, which I believe may be better Learnt in such a Town as Blois than in Courts and greater Citys where dissimulation and Artifice are more in fashion. And truly by what I have seen of the French they are the happiest Nation in the world. Tis not in the powr of want or slavery to make 'em miserable. There is nothing to be met with in the Country but Mirth and Poverty. Every one Sings Laughs and Starves. Their Conversation is generally Agreeable, for if they have any Wit or Sense they are sure to show it. They never mend upon a Second meeting, but use all the freedom and familiarity at first sight that a Long Intimacy or Abundance of Wine can scarce draw from an English-man. Their Women are perfect Mistresses in this Art of setting themselves off to the best Advantage, and I believe give the prettiest Airs in Europe to the worst faces. Every one knows how to show her self in as Advantageous a Look and posture as Sr Godfrey Kneller cou'd draw her in. One wou'd wonder in such a merry nation to find so melancholy a people as are in many of their Convents, one of which I shall take the Liberty to describe to Your Lordship because it makes a great noise in the world and is much the severest in France. It is call'd the Abbey de La Trap situate in a Desart on the borders of Nonmandy. There are in it about a hundred and fifty Religious, most o' em persons of Quality, and many that were considerable officers in the Army. They feed on nothing but Herbs and Roots, dres't up with Oil instead of Butter, and a very coarse kind of Bread. Their Drink is a small Cider. They work in their fields and Gardens each of 'em at least three hours a day. One sees in their faces all the marks of mortification and Humility. They treat passengers out of the fruits of their own raising, and Lodge 'em within the Convent for three or four nights together. The Strangers are desir'd to talk but little with 'em and in particular to tell 'em no news. When my friend and I went thither, a Father received us upon his Knees, after that read a chapter of Thomas a Kempis to us, and upon our desire led us to the Abbot de la Trap, who was the first Authour of this Reform. He has Liv'd notwithstanding all the Austerityes of his Order to four score years of Age, and has still his senses entire, tho they are forc'd to carry him on his Straw-bed to the Masse which he still frequents at the most unseasonable Hours. He has written books in a very polite stile which are highly esteem'd; he is Lookt upon as a Saint and will probably after his Death have a place in the Calendar. Those of his own Convent ask him Blessing, tho tis above twenty years Since that he resign'd his place of Abbot. The Father who accompany'd us gave us an account of their first reception of the late King James, who often visites 'em, as your Lordship may see in the French Gazettes. The present Abbot led him into their great Hall where he sent for the whole Fraternity, told 'em they might look upon the Stranger that was before 'em (for otherwise they are never to lift their Eyes from the Ground) and that 'twas the King of England that gave 'em the honour of a Visite. Upon which the King told 'em he had heard a great character of their piety, and that he was come to desire their prayrs for himself and his Subjects, many of whom he had rendered miserable. In his whole Harangue, to conform it to the Genius of the place, he represented himself rather as one that had Injur'd his people than one that had receiv'd any Injustice from 'em. So the Fathers wept and retir'd severally to their Devotions. I am affraid Your Lordship will wish me again at Blois if I take the freedom of troubling you with many such tedious Letters: but I wont make this any Longer by an Excuse for it. My Father will inform your Lordship with my present Circumstances.—I am, My Ld, Your Lordships

Most Dutifull and most
Obedient Humble Servant,
J. Addison.

Paris, 7br. 24th. 1700.

My Lord,—Since I receiv'd the honour of Your Lordship's Letter I am got as far as Marseilles in my way for Italy. I am at present very well pleased to Quit the French Conversation; which since the promotion of their young prince begins to grow Insupportable. That which was before the Vainest Nation in the World is now worse than ever; There is scarce a Man in it that dos (*sic*) not give himself greater Airs and look as well pleas'd as if he had receivd some considerable Advancement in his own fortunes. The best company I have met with since my being in this Country has bin among the Men of Letters who are generally easy of Access, especially the Religious, that have a great deal of time on their hand and are glad to pass some of it off in the Conversation of Strangers. Their learning for the most part lies among the old School-men. Their public Disputes run generally upon the Centroversies between the Thomists and Scotists, which they manage with a great deal of Heat and false Latin. When I was at Paris I visited the Pere Malbranch, who has a particular Esteem for the English nation, where I believe he has more admirers than in his own. The French dont care for following him through such deep Reserches, and look upon the New Philosophy in General as Visionary or Irreligious. He told me himself that he was five and twenty years old before he had so much as heard of the name of Des Cartes. His Book is now Reprinting with Additions, among which he read to me a very pretty Hypothesis of Colours, which is very different from that of Cartesius or Dr. Newton, tho they may all three be True. Among other Learned men that I have waited on I had the good fortune to be introduc'd to Monsr. Boileau, who is now Retouching his Works and putting them out in a New Edition. He is Old and Deaf, but talks incomparably well in his own Calling. He heartily hates an Ill poet, and puts himself in a passion when he talks of any one that has not a high respect for the Ancients. I dont know whether there is more of old Age or Truth in his censure on the French Authours; but he wonderfully crys down their present writers and extolls his former Cotemporaries very much, especially his two Intimate friends Arnaud and Racine. I ask'd him whether he thought Telemach was not a good Modern piece: he spoke of it with a great deal of Esteem, and said that it gave us a better notion of Homers way of writing than any Translation of him cond do, but that it fell however infinitely short of the Odyssee, for Mentor, says, he, is Eternally preaching, but Ulysses shows us every thing in his character and behaviour that the other is still forcing on us by his precepts and Instructions. He said he thought the punishments inflicted on the Bad Kings in Hell might compare with anything in the Sixth Eneid, and that the deceit which is put upon Telemachs Pilot to make him misguide his Master is more Artfull and poetical than the Death of Palinurus. He talk'd I thought extremely well on several other French Authors, but I only menfion this Romance because it is the great Book that is at present most in vogue. I hope Your Lordship will excuse me for this kind of Intelligence, for in so beaten a road as that of France it is Impossible to talk of any thing new unless we speak of particular persons that are always changing and may therefore furnish out through different matters for as many Travellers as pass the Country. I was about three days agoe at Orange which is a very fruitfull and pleasant spot of ground. The Governor, who is a Native of the place, told me there were about five thousand people in it and one Third of 'em Protestants. There is a Popish Bishop and some Convents, but All live very Amicably together and are I believe not a little pleas'd with their Prince, that dos not burden them with any heavy Taxes or Impositions. There are two pieces of Antiquity, Marius's Triumphal Arch and ye Remains of a Roman Amphitheatre, that are more worth than the whole principality. I'am, My Lord,

Your Lordships Most Dutifull and Most
Obedient servant,
9br 29th, 1700. J. Addison.

Mr. Dashwood desires me to present his most humble Duty to your Ldp.

My Lord,—I hoped that my stay at Rome woud furnish me with matter enough to trouble your Lordship pretty frequently but I find tis the same thing to have a great variety of subjects for a Letter as to meet with none at all. I shall therefore only tell your Lordship in general that I am in the pleasantest City I have yet seen. There are more statues in it than there are men in several others. The streets are marked out with Obelisks, Porphyry is as common as Free-stone, and one sees something in every wall that woud be preserv'd in the Cabinets of other Countrys. There are Buildings the most magnificent in the world, and Ruins more magnificent than they. One can scarce hear the name of a Hill or river near it that dos not bring to mind a piece of a Classic Authour, nor cast ones Eyes upon a single Sport that has not bin the Scene of some extraordinary action. But I hope to show Your Lordship more at large such remarks as I have made on this place and other parts of my Travails, and shall here only take the Liberty to send you the Modern News of this place. On Wensday last the pope shou'd have receiv'd his Horse and 7000 Crowns as ye yearly Homage for the Kingdome of Naples. The Spanish and Imperial Ambassador had each of 'em prepard their present: but his Holiness was resolv'd to accept of neither. However, to prevent any dispute that might arise he prorogued the Ceremony for some months longer. When the Popes Officer according to custome was calling over ye Feudatorys of the Holy See, the Spanish Agent enter'd the room with his horse in his hand and a Bill for 7000 Crowns, both which he left behind him, after having enter'd it by a Notary wm he brought with him. Had his horse and Trappings bin discover'd by the Guards they would have stop'd him, but to prevent this he drew a Cart up to the back door, where the Agent uncover'd him and led him up without being taken notice of till his public Appearance before the whole Assembly. The Spanish Ambassador has since let ye pope know that his Master expects his Investiture within six months, or that other-wise he will pursue such methods as he shall think proper to do himself justice. The Emperors Ambassadour has enter'd his protesta'on against these proceedings. I must not here omit telling your Lordship the great kindness that his Holiness has express'd towards ye English in two or three late Audiences giv'n to some of our Nation. He told 'em that he woud willingly shed his bloud to serve 'em, that he would severely punish any priest that shoud meddle with the Government, that when he was Cardinal he had giv'n his Vote against a Missionary for raising some disturbances in Turkey, and that if he had shown himself severe in favour of Mahometans he shou'd be much rather so for such as are Christians. He is resolv'd to go through with his predecessors design of making Civita Vecchia a free port and says if the English settle there they shall enjoy the next privileges to the Subjects of the Church. The Merchants of Naples and Sicily have thoughts of coming thither if the war breaks out. The men of the Belles Lettres promise themselves a great patron in the present pope, who among his other perfections is very well accomplisht that way, and was formerly a member of the Queen of Suedens Academie. Now I am in the road of a News Letter I must let your Lordship know that two days ago a Prelate was taken up by the Inquisition, who is a man of Learning and a Virtuoso but too free a Thinker. The very morning he was seis'd he had done me the honour of a Visite. Mr. Gervaise makes very great Improvements, and tis thought will be an extraordinary Artist. He begins already to pity Titian and is so well vers'd among the ancient statues that he talks familiarly of Phidias's and Praxisteles's Manner as he wd do in England of Knellars & Cloistermans. I am, My Ld,

Yor Lordships
most Dutifull and most
Obedient Servant,
Rome, July. 2d. 1701. J. Addison.

THE FALL OF FICTION.

Under this heading a London "daily" delivers the following homily to the authors of "dreadful" literature :—

The public, it would appear, is at last beginning to revolt against the charnel-house literature which has been offered for its consumption, in wholesale quantities, during the last two or three years. The clever writers of the Sanguinary School were warned some time ago by a judicious adviser in the *St. James's Gazette* that this sort of thing would not do, or, at any rate, would not do for long. If Mr. Rider Haggard, and Mr. Grant Allen, and the other writers in that kind had properly studied the letters signed "Camillus," which appeared in these columns last year, it would not now be necessary for the *Fortnightly Review* to fall upon them, and more particulraly the first-named of them, as it does in its September number. But they would not. They gave their readers a surfeit of gore. They revelled in murder and too sudden death; and they forgot that, even in a vulgar and half-taught and over-sensational age, people can have too much of that sort of thing. The assumption that the public, like the famous child in "Helen's Babies," only cares for a story when it is "all bluggy," is not a safe one for a young author to take as the foundation of his artistic theory.

A STORY OF DR. JOHNSON.

The *Fortnightly Review* writer, who is in a severe mood, tells an old but good story about Dr. Johnson. One of his friends—if we are not mistaken, Bennet Langton—had been reading to him some acts of an unusually sanguinary play, and had then stopped to breathe himself. "Come," said Johnson, "let's have some more of it. Let's go into the slaughter-house again, Lanky. But I fear there is more blood than brains." The Reviewer unkindly hints that the superfluity of blood in the gentlemen of the Sanguinary School makes up for the deficiency of brains. This is hardly fair. Some of these writers are really clever men, and certainly do not want for brains. But they appear to have arrived at the conclusion (which, indeed, has a considerable basis of truth in the nature of things) that you attract a person's attention better by telling him about something exceedingly horrible or exceedingly disgusting than in any other way. It is a discovery which they made in France a long time ago. In that great and fortunate country they prefer the disgusting line in their fiction. If a book is sufficiently nasty ("erotic" the wise call it in Paris) it is sure to sell. In England we are not quite so fond of that species of literary composition—except, of course, "in translations, sir, in translations." We pride ourselves, even yet, on our propriety. Mr. Haggard, if we recollect rightly, has himself written an article in a magazine to point out that the British novelist is not like those other Frenchmen, and that he never excites anybody's evil passions. But murder is to our thinking as bad as lust; and if it is not right to foster and encourage the one, it is scarcely a work tending to righteousness to harp for ever on the other. It may be urged that good literature is full of good fights and that many of the greatest writers of all ages have put "all they knew" into sicfientic descriptions of homicide.

A PASSAGE FROM "SHE."

The *Fornightly* quotes a passage from "She" to the following effect :—A great fellow bounded upon the platform, and Leo struck him dead with one blow of his powerful arm, sending the knife right through him. I did the same by another, but Job missed his stroke, and I saw a brawny Amahagger [name of and imaginary African race] grip by they middle and whirl him off the rock. They knife not being secured by a thong, fell from Job's hands as he did so, and, by a most happy accident for him, lit upon its handle on the rock, just as the body of the Amahagger, being undermost, hit upon its point and was transfixed by it ...I had hacked at the head of one man with my hunting-knife...with such vigour that the sharp steel had spilt his skull down to the eyes, and was held so fast by it that as he suddenly fell sideways the knife was twisted right out of my hand. Then it was that the two others sprang upon me...I hugged them until I heard their ribs crack and crunch up beneath my grip. They twisted and writhed like snakes ...I slowly crushed the life out of them Etc, etc.

SLAYINGS AND STICKINGS.

Now, it may be said that much more realistic slayings and stickings are to be found in Homer. Possibly. But, in the first place, Mr. Rider Haggard is not Homer; secondly, the incidents of this character in the Iliad are in fact disgusting to a model reader. If Mr. Haggard had lived in the feudal ages of Greece or Europe, his "sickening crunches" and cloven skulls would appeal to an audience who understood the matter professionally. When you were liable to get a spear-point through your own teeth any morning, there was some sense in learning how other men looked when that accident happened to them But for the people who never draw naked steel for any more deadly purpose than shaving themselves the matter is comparatively uninteresting, except in so far as it stirs the blood by appealing to the taste for the horrible. One wants to know where literature will stop if it is to continue this competition with the penny dreadfuls of the gutters, and the weekly journaly of the pot-house. Writers who considered themselves "artists" and men of letters, and who, indeed, have some title to be so considered, might recollect, that we are not all savages, and not all carnivorous-minded schoolboys.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain T H Frank, sailed for Calcutta in ballast, on Saturday.

The s.s. Thorndale, Captain R. L. Ethrington, and the s.s. Eastbourne, Captain J. Watson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, in ballast.

The s.s. Cocoanada, Captain H. A. Blake, sailed on Saturday for Marmagoa, with a general cargo and three cabin, and 62 deck passengers.

The Persian Gulf mail steamer Arabia, cleared on Saturday in command of Captain G. F. Simpson, with a general cargo and sixty-five passengers on deck.

The P. and O. steamer Kashgar, 1,555 tons, Captain F. Speck, arrived in Bombay last evening from Hongkong, with a general cargo and Mr. W. G. Bozton, as a cabin and one deck.

The Clan liner Clan Sinclair 1,911 tons, Captain J R Kewley, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr D C C Grant, Lieut A T Cumming, Mrs M Twemlow, Miss Theodora Currie and one infant with nurse.

The Sultan's steamer Akola, from Zanzibar, arrived in port on Saturday, laden with a general cargo, six cabin, and 101 deck, passengers. Two deaths occurred at sea, amongst the deck passengers, from natural causes. She is consigned to Messrs. Allana, Munjee and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	G. Laird	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Europa	1492	L. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ M. Branch	1755	McMontrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
„ Merton Hall	2546	J. Hughes	M	Edward Bates.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Surat	1676	Speck	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Taif	878	H. Schumacker.	3	Hajee Kassum.
„ Lombardy	1574	Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Eden Hall	2353	Hughes	5	E. Bates & Co.
„ D. Balduino.	3000	G. Dodero	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Tanjore	1402	J. Payne	7	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Akola (s)	Pfeil	Zanzibar, Sept. 8.
23	Kashgar (s)	Speck	Hongkong.
	Athabasca (s)	....	Middlesborough.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Thorndale (s)	Ethrington	Karachi.
	Eastbourne (s)	Watson	Karachi.
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Kewley	Marseilles.
	Algoma (s)	George	Galle.
	Tanjore (s)	Payne	Aden and Jedda.
	St. Bernard (s)	Young	Port Said.
	Cocanada (s)	Blake	Marmagoa.
	Madura (s)	Frank	Calcutta.
23	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Karachi & P. Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chanda, for Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Bua Pan, for Pennang, Singapore and Bangkok.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18 Palitana s ..... England ..... Singapore, Sept. 5.
Shahzada s ..... Budd ..... Moulmein, Sept. 11.
Bombay s ..... Inch ..... Colombo, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18.—Steamers Nubia and Highfield.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19 Secundra s .... Rangoon.
20 Khundalla s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 19 Scindia s .... Rangoon.
Nurjahan s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 21.

For Liverpool.

Merton Hall s—175 bales wool, N Khatao; 20,001 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 895 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade and Co; 218 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 176 bales wool, N Lallji; 140 cwts coir yarn, L Manekchand; 2,990 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 38 bales cotton, A C Nattabhai; 60 bales cotton wool, B Boga; 80 cwts coiryarn B Gopallji.

For London.

Siam s—1 package woolen carpets, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles

Clan Sinclair s—750 cwts linseed, 45) cwts ground nuts, 10 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Arabia s,—13,500 cwts wheat, 3,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Yokohama.

Lombardy s,—1 bales cotton, T G. Hill and Co.

For Kobe.

Surat s,—88 bales twist, F Sands and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales twist, D Tatta and Co; 45 chests opium (transhipped) The P and O Co.

Surat s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Surat s—300 bales twist S Abhraham; 60 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Loodiana s—300 bales cotton Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 20.

Adam, Brigadier General, Bombay, on leave, from Poona.

September 21.

Hall, Lieut, Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.
Hall, Lt-Col, N Lancashire Regt, on leave, from Mhow
Hayman, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 20.

Rudd, Dy Surgn Genl, Bengal, on duty, to Allahabad.
Mennie, Lt, 3rd Belooch Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Cumming Lt, R A, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 24, 1888.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 26th instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to impress on all Recruits the necessity of attending the monsoon drills at the Town Hall, with a view to qualifying themselves before the drill season commences.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDANT.

Bombay, September 24, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade at Head-Quarters every Saturday at 4-45 p.m. until further orders for drill purposes. Uniform and fatigue caps to be worn.

2. There will be gun drill in the Arsenal compound on Wednesday morning at 7 a.m., and Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m.

3. Classes for drill and instruction will be held at Head-Quarters on Tuesday evening at 6 p.m., and on Thursday at 9 p.m.

4. Special class of instruction in Gunnery will be held at Head-Quarters every Friday evening at 5-45 p.m. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers should make a point of attending the special class regularly, and every member of the Battery is invited to attend also.

5. Members are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for their Arms and Accoutrements, which are ready for issue.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain and
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
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	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts Rs.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26 0	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14 0	8	0
St. Julien	16 0	9	0
Larose	22 0	12	0

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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 61 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Farbthann, Sohne, Mayence, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Superior „	„ 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 43 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. Balarresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Medoc	„ 10 8	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	...

From Munnier & Fils.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	...

From A. Dupuils, Macau Medoc.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From Franz Scarvasy.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„	15 0

From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs.	14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„	14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„	22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 28	„	31 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29	„	31 0

BRANDY.

R. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	...	
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	„ 19 8	...	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„	...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	„	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	„	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„	...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0	„	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...	
„	„ 22 8	...	
Cairndhu "Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ 18 0	...	
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended			
Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25)	...	

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	„	...
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6 4		4
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 „	„	4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„	3 12
Riffe's Export Beer	„ 5	„	...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	„ 14	...

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	„
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 3l.	0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	„ 2	p er tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4
From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Jelery	„ ...	„ 9 in
French Beans	„ ...	„ 10
Peas for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Asparagus	2 8	1 8
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 12
Green Peas	„ ...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Liver Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 4
Brunswick Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Sarquellon Liber...ursk	„ ...	„ 1 8
Mettwurst	„ ...	„ 1 8
Cervelatwurst	„ ...	„ 1 0
French Champignons	„ ...	„ 1 0
Yellow Turnips	„ ...	„ 0 12

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Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

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Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

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Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

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From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of Tea, Rice, and Gunnies disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10. Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission min. Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in two years. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

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CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

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Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

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The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

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Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

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Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
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This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

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CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive **WINE**
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« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feoulent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
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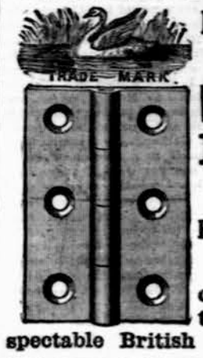

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